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TEXTILE INDUSTRY REQUESTS GOVERNMENT AID

OW310319Y Taipei CNA in English 0234 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Jan 31 (CNA) -- The textile industry Monday urged the government to help tide over difficulties they face as quota systems are mounting both in the United States and the European Common Market, the industrial sources said. The failure to reach an agreement on textile exports by the Republic of China and the United States at the second round of textile talks held in Taipei and EEC's intention to cut quota quantity as well as the Canadian Government's investigation into the Taiwan-made garments' costs of production will further put the nation s textile industry into difficulties. The United States, EEC and Canada were the biggest buyers for Taiwan-made textile products.

As of the end of December, the United States had bought 40 percent of the nation's entire textile exports. If quota quantity couldn't be increased, it will naturally affect the growth of the textile industry, they pointed out. They called on the government to make efforts to negotiate with the U.S. and EEC on the quota quantities. The government should help the domestic textile industry to diversify or explore new markets to help the industry overcome its difficulties.

BRIEFS

NEW SAUDI AMBASSADOR--Taipe, Jan 31--Zayn al-Abidin ad-Dabbagh, new Saudi Arabian ambassador to the Republic of China, presented his credentials to President Yen Chia-kan at the presidential office Tuesday. Concurrently Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Japan, Ad-Dabbagh will spend most of his time in his Tokyo office. Witnessing the ceremony at the presidential office were Cheng Yi-fun, presidential secretary general; Admiral Ni Yui-si, personal chief of staff to the president; Foreign Minister Shen Chang-huan; and Muhammad Ali Khoguir, charge d'affaires of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Taipei. Ambassador ad-Dabbagh, who was Saudi counselior-charge d'affaires in Taipei 1966-1972, arrived in Taipei last week. [Taipei CNA in English 1358 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

ALUMINUM DEPOSIT--Taipei, Jan 30--The Mining Research Service Organization (MRSO) said an area 10 kilometers across and 30 kilometers long between Tamsui and Yehliu contains a rich deposit of aluminum. Fung Ta-tseng, director of the MRSO, confirmed that the deposit must contain hundreds of millions of tons. He conceded that the deposit so far has yielded only low-grade aluminum, but he said the mine is worth tapping. "We have sufficient technology to turn it into high-grade aluminum," he said. Scientists at the MRSO hit upon the mine by accident. They were working on geothermal research in the Yangmingshan area last July and were trying to find out if geothermal energy could be used in farming. They found instead traces of aluminum. Taiwan has no aluminum mines. It imports 300,000 metric tons a year. [Excerpt] [Taipei CNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW]

COMMODITY IMPORTS--Taipei, Jan 30--The government will make planned purchases of essential commodities from abroad to ensure sufficient supplies in this country, an economic official said Monday. He said these commodities include food and feed grains as well as raw industrial materials. The government will urge traders in Taiwan to import sufficient amounts of them in time to ensure the stability of commodity prices, he said. He gave the quantities of the following commodities to be imported this year: soybeans, 750,000 metric tons; wheat, 600,000 metric tons; maize, 2.1 million metric tons; and scrap steel 1.8 million metric tons. The United States will be a major supplier of the above-listed products, he said. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW]

EEC REQUESTS MAJOR CONCESSIONS TO CUT TRADE GAP

OWO10409Y T tyo KYODO in English 0322 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, Jan 31, KYODO--The European Communities (EC) Tuesday gave Japan 2 months to offer major concessions to trim the bilateral trade gap or face severe protectionist measures against Japanese imports. The blunt warning came from Roy Denman, director general for external affairs of the EC Commission, when he met Minoru Masuda, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. Denman told Masuda that the Common Market foreign ministers meeting in a week's time would resolve to urge the commission to prepare a special report on Japan for submission to the nine's summit meeting in Copenhagen on April 7.

The EC official said that should Japan fail to show some gesture of goodwill by then, the summit conference would probably come out with protectionist steps to check imports from Japan. Denman stressed the need for urgent consultations to be arranged between the EC and Japan to discuss ways to correct the huge two-way trade imbalance. The EC's trade deficit with Japan widened to \$5 billion last year from \$4.2 billion in 1976.

Referring to the recent Japan-U.S. joint statement, which contained Tokyo's additional concessions on imports of beef, orange and citrus fruit juice, Denman urged Japan to "show some gesture of goodwill" regarding items of interest to the Common Market countries.

Masuda came to Brussels in the course of a European tour after he attended a ministerial-level session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in Geneva. Earlier Tuesday he had talks with EC Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp and other commission officials. Masuda told newsmen later Haferkamp indicated that the EC foreign ministers might decide to send commission president Roy Jenkins to Tokyo for talks with Japanese officials. Haferkamp did not mention specific measures to be taken by Japan, saying that the EC's demands had been repeatedly spelled out to the Japanese.

When Japanese External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba visited Brussels last week, he was briefed in detail on the EC's proposals. These called on Japan to buy the European A-300 Airbus jetliners, step up imports of processed farm products, remove "administrative" obstacles to the import of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, and ease import controls on silk yarn and skiing shoes.

Further on EEC Discontent

OWO10533Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1513 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, Jan 31 KYODO--Japan has called on the European Communities (EC) Commission to reconsider its proposal for the establishment of a flexible emergency import restraint system under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The representation was made when Minoru Masuda, vice minister for international affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), met here Tuesday with Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the EC Commission. According to Japanese sources, Masuda claimed that the EC proposal, if adopted, is liable to trigger a world-wide reversion to trade protectionism.

The EC executive, the sources said, ruled out the possibilities of the proposed system touching off a return to trade protectionism. Haferk up reasoned that necessary measures would be taken to prevent the abuse of the proposed system. GATT's Article 19, known as the safeguard clause, permits a GATT member country to effect emergency import restraints if imports of a particular commodity to the country increase sharply. But the article states that the restraints must be nondiscriminatory.

In connection with the Tokyo round of tariff-cutting and free trade negotiations, the EC has proposed a revision of the clause to permit a GATT member country to impose emergency import curbs against another GATT member country in case imports of a particular commodity from the country increase sharply. The EC proposal calls for the way to be opened for a selective invocation of the safeguard clause. Japan has strongly objected to the proposal.

Regarding the "basic price" system which the EC Commission has enforced January 1 to prevent low-priced imports of certain iron and steel products, Masuda told Haferkamp that the system is unilateral and leaves much to be desired. The executive said, according to the sources, the EC Commission believes that the application of the system to other commodities is undesirable. While evaluating the official 7 percent growth target for fiscal 1978 recently set by the Japanese Government, Haferkamp demanded that Japan adopt such definite measures as to dissipate the EC countries discontent.

Ushiba Comments

OW311306Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO--External Economic Affairs Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba said Tuesday he did not expect the existing trade problems between Japan and West European countries to flare up as a serious issue. Ushiba was speaking at a press conference upon his return home from his tour of European Communities (EC) countries.

The problems between Japan and the EC countries stem from the widening trade imbalance in favor of Japan which rose to some 5 billion dollars in 1977 from 4.2 billion dollars in 1976. To solve this problem, Ushiba said the European countries expressed hopes that Japan take such measures which will show immediate effects as lowering of its tariffs on European candies and purchasing of Airbuses developed Jointly by France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Britain. He added, however, that these were measures that could not be taken so soon.

Ushiba said that he was put under the impression during the tour that the European countries were envious of the trade concessions the United States obtained from Japan earlier this month. The European countries seemed to understand, however, that they had to make their own efforts to expand their export market in Japan, he said.

He pointed out that the trade problems with the European countries had been taken into consideration when Japan decided on advanced implementation of the MTN tariff cuts during the negotiations with the United States earlier this month. Ushiba said he would welcome frequent contact with EC leaders to discuss the trade problems. But he discounted the possibility of conducting a ministerial-level meeting with the EC before the European community holds its summit meeting in April. Ushiba also said that the MTN ministerial meeting decided to produce a political agreement on freer flow of world commerce by July 15.

THAI IMPORT BAN TERMED 'PRESSURE! TO INCREASE EXPORTS

OWO10539Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1, KYODO--The emergency ban on the imports of 18 luxury commodities announced by Thailand is virtual pressure on Japan to import more from that country, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday. They acknowledged that 70 percent of Thailand's trade deficit was due to Japan's excess of exports to that country.

The ministry will immediately study the situation through consultations with the Japanese Embassy and the Japan External Trade Organization's office in Bangkok, officials said. They said Japanese automobile exports would not be affected because most are not finished cars.

According to MITI, Japan-Thai trade in 1976 left a balance of 222 million dollars in Japan's favor. The Japanese surplus rose to 537 million dollars on a customs-clearance basis during the January-November period of last year. They officials said that Japan's trade surplus with Thailand had been on a gradual decrease till 1976. Last year's large surplus for Japan was due to Thailand's poor farm crops, the country's major source of export earnings, they said.

EXPERIMENTAL PLASMA FACILITY TO BE BUILT

OW301113Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0900 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Mito, Ibaraki Pref, Jan 30 KYODO--Japan will soon start building a full-scale plasma experiment facility in a major step forward toward the development of a nuclear fusion reactor. Informed sources said here Sunday the state-run Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (Genken) would shortly place a 27 billion yen order with Hitachi Ltd for the main component of the highly sophisticated facility. Genken hopes to have the whole facility completed in 1981. For some time now, Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union and the European Common Market have been competing in the development of a critical plasma experiment facility.

Genken's facility, code-named JT-60 (Japan Torus), will be a huge doughnut-shape device, 16 meters high and 20 meters in diameter, weighing 4,000 tons. It features a vacuum vessel in which hydrogen plasma of a high temperature (up to 100 million degrees centigrade) will be contained to enable researchers to observe the movement of the plasma. At present, there are several plasma experiment facilities, much smaller in capacity and less advanced in performance.

The sources said Hitachi would be asked to build the JT-60's tordidal coils, a magnetism-generating apparatus which could influence the facility's function of containing plasma. Hitachi is expected to win orders from other important JT-60 components during fiscal 1978, the sources added.

U.S URANIUM BAN COULD CLOSE THREE RESEARCH REACTORS

OW010109Y Tokyo KYODO : English 0018 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO--The United States has served notice it is limiting the supply of highly enriched urnaium to Japan and other nations, government sources said Tuesday. The notice came in a letter sent by the United States to Japan last December 19, the sources said.

Highly enriched unranium, like plutonium, could be used for production of nuclear weapons. According to the sources the letter said the United States:

- --Exports, in principle, no highly enriched uranium for research reactors to be built in the future.
- --Asks uranium-importing nations to discontinue the use of highly enriched uranium as fuel for existing research reactors, and remodel them for adaption to the use of uranium with enrichment factors of less than 20 percent.

Higly enriched uranium, with enrichment factors of more than 75 percent, is indispensable for special reactors for production of radioactive isotopes and cancer therapy. Slightly enriched uranium, with factors of 2 to 3 percent, is used in power reactors.

The U.S. move could force the shutdown of the three research reactors of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, the sources said. In addition, highly enriched uranium is indispensable for a new research reactor to be built by Kyoto University, beginning this spring.

The letter also said the United States plans to check foreign research reactors using highly enriched uranium to determine whether the material is really necessary for them, the sources said. The United States reportedly intends to supply uranium with enrichment factors of more than 20 percent only for those reactors meeting its standards. It has been supplying more than 40 kilograms of highly enriched uranium to Japan annually as an exceptional step under the Japan-U.S. atomic energy agreement. Observers said a second round of Japan-U.S. atomic energy negotiations must be held on this problem. A negotiation took place last year on the operation of the reprocessing plant at Tokai-Mura.

Prof. Shunichi Shibata of Kyoto University said the university's reactor project was already well underway and it was difficult to change the reactor design. He said he might have to go to the U.S. in April to negotiate on the problem.

COMPUTER SALE TO PRC TO BE APPROVED SOON

OW010401Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0257 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO--Hitachi, Ltd. will soon obtain the government's go-ahead for its export to China of three large-scale computers, which has been suspended due to objection by the United States, informed sources said here Wednesday. The sources said that an official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) and a Hitachi expert would leave for Washington within the next few days to seek U.S. understanding for the sensitive deal. The talks are expected to clear the way for the shipment of the computers within March, the source said.

The Yen 2,538 million contract won by Hitachi in August 1976 calls for the delivery of one M170 and two M160II computers. China wants to have them installed at the Central Meteorological Bureau at Peking.

The United States, an important member of the Cocom (Coordinating Committee for Export Control), has objected, saying that the memory capacity of the computers is so large that they might be converted into military use. The Paris-based Cocom-Japan is one of its 15 member countries--screens the shipment of strategic items to the communist bloc.

In the previous round of talks between Japan and the United States last year, Washington made it clear that it would drop its objection if two conditions were accepted by China. These called for reducing the memory capacity and placing the computers under safeguards so that they might not be used for military purposes. The sources said an agreement that could satisfy these conditions had been reached at recent negotiations between Hitachi and Chinese officials.

Under the accord, the capacity of the central processing devices of the computers would not be changed but the memory capacity of their auxiliary devices would be reduced. A Hitachi official would be stationed in Peking for three years after the installation of the computers to prevent their possible conversion to military use.

NOTES EXCHANGED IMPLEMENTING PRC TRADEMARK AGREEMENT

OW310409Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0321 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO--Japan and China Tuesday exchanged notes implementing their agreement for protection of each other's right of trademark, signed in Peking last September 29. It was approved by the Diet October 22. The exchange took place between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and Chinese Ambassador Fu Hao at the Foreign Ministry.

The agreement, the fifth technical pact signed between the two countries after those on trade, shipping, civil aviation and fishery, will take effect March 1 and will remain valid for 3 years. Japan and China, under the two-article agreement, will accord most-favored-nation treatment to each other in regard to their rights of trademark and their registration.

SONODA HOPES PRC TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WILL RESUME

OW310411Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0358 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 31 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao Tuesday that he hoped smooth progress would be made toward resumption of Japan-China negotiations for conclusion of a peace and friendship treaty. Sonoda said this when he held informal conversation with Fu following a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry for the exchange of notes for putting into effect an agreement which the two countries signed last year on the protection of each other's trademarks.

Sonoda pointed out to Fu the statement he made in his speech before the Diet this month that the time was growing ripe for reopening the treaty negotiations. Fu did not make any comment on the treaty issue in reply to Sonoda's remarks. The Chinese envoy said, however, that he was pleased with progress being made in relations between the two countries in various fields, including personnel exchanges. He said that he was prepared to make efforts for further progress in the bilateral relations and added he needed the support of Sonoda in this respect.

COUNCIL ON PRC TRADE REORGANIZED, EXPANDED

OW010415Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO--A business organization for concluding a private-level long-term trade agreement between Japan and China was reformed Tuesday into a new machinery for securing smooth execution of the 1978-85 accord.

The new body, named the "Japan-China Council on Long-Term Trade," replaces the "Committee To Expedite Conclusion of Japan-China Trade Agreement." The membership also increased to about 110 companies, compared with about 70 firms of the defunct committee, with the participation of oil companies and foreign exchange banks having correspondent agreements with the Bank of China.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel Corp., who had served as chairman of the committee, was named to head the new council, while Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), was appointed supreme advisor. The council will hold the first meeting of its 24 executive directors in the latter half of next week to complete drafting of the long-term agreements.

At Tuesday's inaugural meeting the new council decided to send a 27-member mission headed by Inayama to Peking February 14 to sign the trade agreement with its Chinese counterpart—the "China-Japan Council on Long-Term Trade"—on February 16. The mission members will include, besides Inayama, Yoshizane Iwasa, vice president of Keidanren; Hisao Makita, president of Nippon Kokan K.K.; and Gakuji Moriya, chairman of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.; as well as several government officials including Toshihiko Yano, director general of the International Trade Policy Bureau of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Meanwhile, business sources said the drafting of the long-term trade agreement has reached its final stage. The sources said that final agreement on the volume of crude oil, cooking coal and steam coal to be imported by Japan under the trade pact is expected to be reached between the two sides within a few days. China has agreed in principle to Japanese proposals on import volumes of the three principal items of Chinese commodities to be imported by Japan under the accord, the sources said. For example, the sources said, Japan's imports of Chinese crude and steam coal in the first five years of the agreement will amount to 47 million tons and more than three million tons respectively.

BRIEFS

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Tokyo, Jan 31--A visiting 10-man Indian parliamentary delegation paid a courtesy call Tuesday to the speaker and president of both houses of the Diet. The delegation, led by K.S. Hegde, speaker of India's House of the People, talked for 30 minutes with Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives, before meeting Ken Yasui, president of the House of Councillors. The Indian parliamentarians arrived here Monday at the joint invitation of Hori and Yasui. During their stay until February 6, the delegation members are scheduled to hear the lower house budget committee in session and to visit Osaka, Kyoto and Nara. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English O500 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

MOTOR VEHICLE EXPORTS--Tokyo, Jan 31--Japan's motor vehicle exports hit an all-time monthly high of 454,560 units in December, closing 1977 with a record total of 4.35 million, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association. Last year's total, up 17.3 percent, accounted for 51.1 percent of output, meaning that Japanese automakers sold more abroad than at home for the first time. Of the 1977 exports, 1.72 million or more than one-third went to the United States, up 25.1 percent, followed by about 233,000 to Australia, down 16.3 percent; 222,000 to Saudi Arabia, down 2.3 percent; 176,000 to Britain, up 30.7 percent; and 140,000 to Canada, up 9.6 percent. Passenger cars accounted for 2.96 million, up 16.5 percent; trucks 1.37 million, up 18.8 percent; and buses 24,000, up 34.3 percent. Motorcycle exports also rose 34 percent to a record annual high of 3.92 million units last year, exceeding the previous peak of 3.24 million in 1974. [Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW]

TEXT OF GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM DENGUNCING 'TWO KOREAS' CONCEPT

OWO11025Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 1 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KONA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on February 1 issued a memorandum denouncing the domestic and foreign splittists for their "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of Korea. The full text of the memorandum is as follows:

The reunification of Korea is the unanimous desire and aspiration of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over. Today, however, the domestic and foreign splittists have become more undisguised in their "two Koreas" plot to keep Korea split forever, going against the demand of the times.

Considering that it is necessary for preventing the danger of permanent division of the country and the nation and bringing earlier the reunification to expose in all nakedness before the world the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea publishes this memorandum.

Creation of "Two Koreas" Is the Basic Principle of U.S. Policy Towards Korea

Divide and rule--this is the habitual tactics of the imperialists. The United States applies this ruling method in Korea, as it does in every part of the world.

Having occupied South Korea in 1945, the United States converted it into its colony and rigged up the South Korean puppet regime by abusing the name of the United Nations.

The United States, dreaming of world domination, could not be content with the occupation of South Korea alone. It was for this reason that it started the Korean war in 1950. But it sustained a shameful defeat in this war.

Far from drawing a lesson from this, the U.S. ruling circles instigated the South Korean authorities to cry for "unification by prevailing over communism," while persistently intensifying the policies of aggression and war in Korea after the war. The wild ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism" to dominate the whole of Korea by force of arms came a cropper.

In face of the ever ground might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the mounting revolutionary suggle of the Asian people, the United States found itself further on the defensive. Thus, voices began to become louder in the United States calling for the "reshaping" of the U.S. Asian policy and the perpetuation of the split of Korea.

The "Report on the Study of the Asian Policy" (Conlon report) submitted to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1959 claimed that "there is no proper way for the unification of Korea... and the de facto governments of the two Koreas should continue to exist till the foreseeable future." Following this, the "Washington POST" said "...there can be no unification of Korea. Divided Korea will be far better than a unified communist Korea." (Washington, October 31, 1959, "UPI". Washington, December 22, 1960, "TONGYANG")

In particular, following the announcement of the "Nixon doctrine," the U.S. ruling circles entered the stage of openly pushing ahead with the "two Koreas" plot in real earnest early in the 1970's.

In his article "U.S. Asian Policy" reflecting the "Nixon doctrin", "Scalapino, the then U.S. Asian policy maker, wrote that the United States should "recognize each of split Korea as an independent and sovereign state and make both of them observe the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-aggression against each other."

When the North-South joint statement was made public and North-South dialogue started in Korea in 1972, the United States used this as the best means of creating "two Koreas" and zealously encouraged the South Korean authorities to take the road of split, not reunification. The South Korean authorities immediately put into practice the "two Koreas" plot stepped up by the U.S. behind the curtain of the dialogue.

on July 7, 1972, Pak Chong-hui stated at a "cabinet meeting" that "it took 300 years for Silla to unify the country" and that "the people should cool down excessive optimism, masty judgment and excitement.... and strive to build up national strugth." And Yi Handek, who was co-chairman of the Seoul side to the North-South co-ordination commission, sale of the very place where the North-South joint statement was made public that "North-South relations have now gone over from confrontation without dialogue to confrontation with dialogue," inciting antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South.

The South Korean authorities turned down all the reasonable and realistic proposals advanced by our side in the North-South dialogue and finally went the length of making public the socalled "special statement" in June 1973, thus openly announcing to the world the "policy" of freezing and perpetuating the division of the country.

The assertion of Pak Chong-hui in the "special statement" was, in a word, that the North and South of Korea, being split as they are, should enter the United Nations separately.

The South Korean authorities described this treacherous assertion as one "helpful" to "detente" and "international cooperation." But, it was actually aimed at splitting our nation into two forever and keeping South Korea indefinitely as a colony of the imperialists.

The U.S. and Japanese authorities did not bother to conceal the fact that this treacherous act of Pak Chong-hui was instigated by them. On July 20, 1973, former U.S. Secretary of State Rogers, during his South Korean trip, said that he actively supported the simultaneous entry of the North and South of Korea into the United Nations and that the United States would "make every possible diplomatic effort" for it. And Misuno, the then permanent undersecretary of foreign affairs of Japan, stated: "Frankly speaking, Pak was persuaded by the Japanese Foreign Ministry to make public the June 23 statement. Fortunately, the South Korean Government complied with it and the statement came into being," (Seoul, July 20, 1973, "TONGYANG", Japanese journal "GUNJI HYORON", No. 4, 1976)

The "two Koreas" policy of the Nixon administration was taken over by the Ford administration. Former U.S. State Secretary Kissinger in an "interpellation" at an upper midwest meeting in Minneapolis in July 15, 1975, said his candid opinion was that the Korean question would not find an eternal solution in the foreseeable future.

By perpetuating the division of Korea, the United States intended to keep South Korea as a colony and military base indefinitely and realise its domination of Asia and the world with South Korea as a stronghold.

The "two Koreas" plot of the preceding U.S. authorities is carried on by the present U.S. authorities. At the present stage the splittists try to create an international climate for rigging up "two Koreas" through the "cross recognition of the North and South of Korea and, furthermore, legalize the division of Korea through the United Nations. This is the strategy of the splittists to create "two Koreas."

"Cross Recognition Argument" for Creating Climate for Permanent Split

Today the domestic and foreign splittists claim that an "international climate" should be created for making "two Koreas." It was for this purpose that they conceived "an argument about the cross recognition of the North and South of Korea."

"Cross recognition is meant to create "two Koreas" through the alternate recognition of the North and South of Korea by socialist and capitalist countries. This was an "invention" made by the Ford administration to perpetuate division.

A "high-ranking official" of the United States who accompanied Ford during his Far Eastern tour in November 1974 said that the United States was ready to negotiate with North Korea if the socialist countries expressed "their readiness to recognize South Korea as a state and have negotiations with it." (Japanese YOMIURI SHJMBUN, November 22, 1974)

Kissinger, who had long hatched the plot for "cross recognition of the North and South of Korea," said in his speech at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly on September 22, 1975 that if "North Korea and her allies improve relations" with South Korea, the United States "is ready to take similar action." In his "new Pacific doctrine" made public in Honolulu on December 7, 1975, Ford, talking about a "constructive arrangement for the solution of the Korean question, revealed the intention of the United States to make countries surrounding Korea recognize the "existence" of the South Korean "regime" through "negotiations" and realise "cross recognition" in this course.

This "cross recognition" argument was more loudly vociferated by the Japanese authorities. Asked by an opposition party member as to "how he thought of the idea of simultaneous recognition of the North and South of Korea by four big powers...," Miyazawa, former Japanese foreign minister, said at the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councillors on December 24, 1974, that "if an agreement is reached among the countries concerned, our country will also approve it" and that "it will result in giving up the reunification of Korea..., but it will be a step forward from the present state."

At that time ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the statement of Miyazawa on "the method of cross recognition of the North and South of Korea," which was brought forward with Ford's Far Eastern trip as an occasion, subsequently confirmed by Kissinger and strongly insisted on by South Korea, clearly expressed the stand of the Japanese Government.

In March 1977, Hatoyama, former foreign minister of the Fukuda government, following suit of his predecessors, stated that "the concrete way of co-existence of the North and South is to make them recognize each other's existence through four big powers' cross recognition of the North and South." (JIJI, March 11, 1977, Tokyo)

The present South Korean authorities are frantically scheming to realise the "cross recognition" plot of the United States and Japan. Saying that it is their "policy to establish relations with East European communist states which have differing systems and ideals," they blared that they "approve the cross recognition of North and South Korea by the Western side and communist bloc."

They who obdurately opposed the national liberation struggle and national self-determination of the oppressed peoples, acting as a servant of the imperialists, have gone so far as to disguise themselves as a "friend" of the countries of the new-emerging forces in order to make their way into these countries.

In an attempt to justify their argument, the advocates of "cross recognition" claim that an "international mediation" by big powers is a "reasonable way" to "guarantee" peace in Korea and settle the question of Korea's reunification. This is an entirely illogical assertion.

The question of Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean people which allows no third party's intervention or interference.

Tension persists in Korea and her reunification has not been achieved up to this day not because of the absence of "international mediation," but because of the interference of outside forces in the internal affairs of our country and their splitting manoeuvres.

The Korean question must not be made a plaything of outside forces or used by anyone as a lever in the political bargaining.

Talking about "international mediation" on the question of Korea's reunification is contrary to the will of our people to solve the question of reunification independently, the North-South joint statement whose keynote is the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--and the UN resolution which welcomed and supported it.

After all, this is intended to justify the interference of outside forces in our country and their splitting policy.

The advocates of the "cross recognition" even claim that the countries which have state relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should establish "diplomatic relations" with South Korea, alleging that as the South Korean authorities are in "power," they should not be ignored.

As for the present "regime" of South Korea, it is not an independent government with which the independent states should have relations. The South Korean "regime" is a tool for executing the colonial policy of the United States. This "regime" represents none of the Korean people.

Anyone who takes the stand of respecting the interests of the Korean people and desiring peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification should not discuss the question of recognizing the present "regime" of South Korea, but reject its splitting machinations, support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean people for the democratization of society and national reunification and help establish a democratic government in South Korea.

"UN Membership Argument" for Justifying Division

The splittists within and without including those of the United States regard the UN as a favourable theatre for freezing the division of Korea and creating "two Koreas."

The splittists try to fabricate "two Koreas" through the UN. This is designed to justify the division of Korea by applying in divided Korea the general practice that today all countries admitted to the UN have their existence and position internationally recognized as independent states.

This is why the splittists have persistently tried to realize "simultaneous entry into the UN by the North and South of Korea" and "separate admission of South Korea to the UN."

The methods employed for perpetuating division through the UN were, without exception, aimed at keeping Korea divided indefinitely, not at realising the reunification of Korea. Their splitting manoeuvres, however, met fiasco each time.

Nevertheless, the splittists are now hatching all kinds of schemes to realize at any cost the "simultaneous entry into the UN" by the North and South of Korea or "separate admission of South Korea to the UN."

Pak Chong-hui, with the active backing of his masters, is eagerly begging everyone not to obstinately oppose or obstruct South Korea's admission to the UN. South Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong-chin said: "Our policy is to enter the UN at any rate whether it may be separate or simultaneous admission of the North and South."

The splittists are describing the admission of South Korea to the UN as a "realistic method" for Korea's reunification. This, however, is nothing but a sophistry to veil their splitting machination. Their real aim is to see the Democratic People's Republic of Korea compelled to enter the UN with the admission of South Korea to it.

In regard to this, a Japanese paper exposed that the admission of South Korea to the UN was intended to produce "an effect on the simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the UN."

It is ridiculous, indeed, that a "regime" which is not entitled to enter the UN, isolated and rejected within and without, makes much ado about the admission to the UN.

The South Korean authorities charged the United Nations with "inability" and "weakness" when it took a favourable measure for Korea's reunification. But they clamour about the "advantage" of the admission to the UN when they want to use it for their splitting machination.

Entirely unjustifiable is any sort of plots of the splittists to create "two Koreas" through the UN. If South Korea is "admitted to the UN," the South Korean "regime" will act as if it were the legitimate one in Korea. If the North and South of Korea enter the UN, being separated from each other, Korea, a single national state, will be recognized internationally as two states and Korea's division will be fixed permanently. As a result, the eager desire of the Korean people for reunification will not be stabilized in Korea and the tension and the danger of war will constantly persist there.

The Covernment of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has clarified many a time its consistent stand that our country should not enter the UN before its reunification and should be admitted to it after the reunification or at least as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo after the institution of a confederation.

The just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully reflects the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to prevent the permanent division of the country and the nation and realize the reunification and enjoys the unequivocal support of the world peace-loving people.

"Equilibrium of Strength Theory" for Backing Division by Force of Arms

The imperialists who seek domination and subjugation have always resorted to the policy of "strength."

The "equilibrium of strength theory" loudly advertised by the splittists in Korea is an offspring of their policy of aggression.

In the "equilibrium of strength" the United States seeks to maintain its domination over South Korea and back the permanent division of Korea with "strength." Rumsfeld, former U.S. defence secretary, in his "Defence Report of Fiscal 1977" presented to Congress on January 27, 1976, said that "our greatest concern in northeast Asia is the power balance on the Korean Peninsula" and told a "joint press interview" on May 27 of the same year that the U.S. would do its best to help South Korea maintain the power balance with North Korea in the military aspect.

"Testifying" at a subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee on the "foreign aid bill for fiscal 1976" on November 15, 1975, Kissinger stated: "There is no other way of protecting the interests of the United States in South Korea but to strengthen the defence capacity of South Korea." (South Korean "Radio Munhwa," November 15, 1975)

It is none other than Japan and the South Korean authorities that are dancing to the tune of the "equilibrium of strength theory" of the U.S. At a session of the House of Representatives on September, 16, 1975, Miki, ex-prime minister of Japan, said: "For Japan... the immediate task is to maintain the present equilibrium between North and South Korea and prevent a sudden change. For this, the continued presence of the U.S. troops is needed." And Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, at an "exclusive press interview" on December 3, 1976, said that "the reduction or withdrawal of U.S. troops" occupying South Korea might "result in shattering the balance and security on the Korean Peninsula" and, "furthermore, undermining the security of Japan and Asia."

When working out the "Japan-U.S. joint statement" in March 1977, he persisted that the word "reduction," not "withdrawal," should be used in connection with the U.S. troop pullout from South Korea. ("JIJI," March 22, 1977, Washington)

On January 26, 1976, Pak Chong-hui ranted: "There is no other bright idea but building up our own strength. Our immediate task is not unification." In March 1977 he told the Japanese ambassador to South Korea that "a hasty withdrawal of the U.S. troops is not desirable" and begged Japan to strive to prevent it. (South Korean "Radio Chungang", January 26, 1976, South Korean "Radio Munhwa", March 17, 1977)

The splittists within and without are now steadily reinforcing the armed forces in South Korea in accordance with the "equilibrium of strength theory."

The United States has already hurled 6,847,300,000 dollars into South Korea in military "aid". Now it schemes to further increase the military "aid" under the pretext of "compensatory measure" to offset the withdrawal of its ground force.

South Korean "Radio Munhwa" on July 20, 1977, reported: The "U.S. defence study report" disclosed that 8,000 million dollars worth of weapons would be turned over to South Korea in 4 to 5 years as a "compensatory measure" to offset the "phaseout of the U.S. ground force." On July 22, 1977, the "U.S. Eighth Army radio" reported the same news, quoting a "Pentagon source."

Now the United States is further increasing the navel and air forces in South Korea, shipping in large quantities of modern weapons of destruction and continues bringing ammunition from different military bases in Okinawa and Japan proper and the Pacific region.

Not without reason did Kraff of the Brookings Institution in the United States disclose the scheme to reinforce the armed forces under the cloak of the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force. "Testifying" on the "withdrawal" of the U.S. ground force at the "U.S.-Japan policy symposium" in Tokyo, Japan, last year, he stated there is the prevailing argument in the United States of late that the U.S. troops occupying South Korea are rather being reinforced than being withdrawn.

On the instructions of the United States to promote "cooperation" within the framework of the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military system," the Japanese ruling circles are seeking to hold a main position in the "power balance" on the Korean Peninsula. To this end, they are working to put fresh muscles into the "Japan-South Korea military cooperation system" through the "reinforcement" and "redeployment" of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, while increasing support to the nursing of the South Korean key industries.

Under the slogan of "allout security," the South Korean authorities are actively speeding up the "modernization" of the South Korean puppet army and further strengthening the military fascist system, claiming that the "most urgent task is to build up strength."

In an attempt to check the U.S. troop pullout, they have also committed a filthy international bribery and even mumbled that it is favourable for the prevention of the U.S. troop pullout to render the situation more strained in Korea.

All the facts indicate that the splittists' drive for the reinforcement of armed forces intended to perpetuate the division of Korea by "strength" will eventually lead to another war in Korea.

The "two Koreas" plot of the advocates of the "equilibrium of strength theory" finds clear manifestation also in their call for "North-South co-existence" and "non-aggression treaty".

On July 10, 1972, Tanaka, ex-prime minister of Japan, at the "first cabinet meeting" characterized the then international situation as "an era of thaw" and said that Japan should pursue a "multilateral diplomacy suited to the thaw between the East and the West" and she "cannot but recognize that there exist two Koreas on the Korean Peninsula and the co-existence of two Koreas is our desirable diplomatic goal." On January 28, 1975, exprime minister of Japan Miki also said that he "hoped for the peaceful co-existence of the North and South of Korea," ("JIJI," January 28, 1975, Tokyo)

Pak Chong-hui in his "new year's press conference" on January 18, 1974, said that "the North and the South should sign a non-aggression treaty....and co-exist peacefully." And in his "interview" with a reporter of the Japanese paper "SANKEI SHIMBUN" on May 30, 1976, he stated that "there is no other way but North-South seaceful co-existence for creating conditions for unification." ("HAPTONG," January 18, 1974, Seoul. South Korean "KYONGHYANG SINMUN," June 1, 1976)

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Japan and the South Korean authorities claim that the "co-existence" of the North and South and conclusion of a "non-aggression treaty" in Korea are a "realistic way" for preserving peace" and "the prerequisite to reunification." But this is nothing but a sophism for justifying their policy of permanent split.

The Japanese journal USHIO laid open long ago the real picture of the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, when it said that it was originally a "drama in which the Pak Chong-hui regime is dancing in accordance with a U.S. script, with the United States as the stage director and Japan as the producer."

None of the "theories" brought forward by the splittists within and without and the methods used by them can be justified; they are designed to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

Korea Must Be Reunified Into One

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without is wholly contradictory to the will and purpose of our people and the world peace-loving people who unanimously desire the reunification of Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without to permanently split the country and the nation into two as an intolcrable insult to the Korean people and a wanton violation of the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Korea is always one and she belongs to the Koreans. There is no reason or ground for one Korea to remain divided into "two Koreas" permanently.

The Korean people has been a honogeneous nation from old times and a resourceful people who has inherited one language and the same culture and custom in one country and one land through a long history spanning 5,000 years. It is unthinkable that Korea which remained one organism through a long history of thousands of years should be divided into "two Koreas" in our era, the era of independence when all the countries of the world, big and small, are advancing toward independence and sovereignty.

The Korean people categorically opposed from the beginning the division of the country and the nation and earnestly wish to be reunified into one recovering the inherent appearance of our nation. The division which has continued for over 30 years spells immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people.

The commonness of the homogeneous nation is gradually disappearing and millions of blood-relations split into the North and South have been unable to meet with each other or hear about each other's fate though one new generation has grown up.

The division of the country and the nation is, indeed, most heart-rending to anyone of the Korean people. When the misfortunes and sufferings brought by the past history of division are so great, the splittists within and withou are now engaged in manoeuvres to obstruct the reunification of Korea at any cost and split forever into two the land of the fatherland linked by the same vein and our people who are of the same blood, can there be more serious crime than this?

The "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without should never be tolerated.

The U.S. ruling circles should clearly see the unshaken will of the Korean people to end the division and achieve reunification and the reality today when the just struggle of the peace-loving people of Asia and the rest of the world against domination and subjugation and for independence and sovereignty is mounting high and give up the "two Koreas" policy, take measures to completely and immediately withdraw all the U.S. troops and all the mass destruction weapors, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea in accordance with the UN resolution and their pledges, and should take their hands off Korea.

The Japanese Government should not play the role of a "detached force" travelling around with the script of "two Koreas" as a zealous follower of this policy of the United States contradictory to the interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan; it should no longer take an action obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

If the South Korean authorities think they could prolong their remaining days by the "two Koreas" plot, intensifying their fascist repression of all patriotic elements struggling for democracy and peaceful reunification, that is a mistake. Those who persist in the manoeuvres for permanent split, going against the people's will for reunification, are fated to meet the same end as the successive traitors who went to ruin, bringing curses of the whole nation on their heads.

The struggle for the reunification of Korea is the common cause of peace in Asia and the world. Only when Korea is reunified and eveloped as one state, can the rot cause of split and war be eradicated in this area and peace in Asia and the world preserved and consolidated.

The world must advance more dynamically under all circumstances toward the reunification of Korea. When the world energetically heads for the reunification of Korea, the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without will be thwarted and frustrated and the Korean people's just cause of peace and peaceful reunification further accelerated.

Any country which really wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification must not in any event be drawn into or respond to the "two Koreas" plots of the splittists within and without which can no more be tolerated either from the national point of view, humanitarian point of view or from the viewpoint of world peace.

The Korean people are greatly inspired by and always grateful for the positive support and encouragement extended by the world peace-loving people to our just struggle to reunify the country, rejecting outside forces.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people earnestly appeal to the governments and peoples of the socialist countries and the non-aligned countries and the governments and peoples of the peace-loving countries of the world to strongly oppose and reject the arguments on "cross recognition", "UN membership" and all other manifestations of the "two Korea" plot of the splittists within and without aimed at permanently splitting one Korea into two and actively help the Koreans realize the country's reunification independently and peacefully by themselves.

The Korean people expres the hope that especially the American people who see at first hand the wrong Korean policy of the U.S. ruling circles directly responsible for Korea's division and the Japanese people who feel nearer than any others the Korean people's sufferings caused by division will join more actively in the struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the splittists within and without.

No splittists can ever break the rock-firm will and unshakable purpose of the Korean people who always consider it their legitimate right and noblest and most sacred duty to take back the land and people lost to outside forces and establish the sovereignty of the nation.

The Korean people, with the positive support and encouragement of the peace-loving people the world over, will thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and certainly achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the people.

Pyongyang, February 1, 1978

Foreign Ministry Press Briefing

SK010400Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] The Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry held a press conference in connection with the announcement of the DPRK Government memorandum. Respectfully placed in the forefront of the conference site was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conference was attended by reporters from the domestic press and publications sectors, including newspapers, the news agency and broadcasting stations, foreign correspondents stationed in our country and functionaries of the publications sector of foreign diplomatic missions in our country.

At the conference, Chong Nam-ho said the announcement of the DPRK Government memorandum was first of all related to current developments in which the United States and its stooges are kicking up the scheme to fabricate "two Koreas" more viciously than every before.

Saying that today the splittists within and without are trying to fabricate "two Koreas" at any cost to freeze the present state of division in any country, he stressed that under the instigation of their bosses the South Korean authorities were perpetrating all sorts of maneuvers to realize "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" in an attempt to create an international environment favorable for fabricating "two Koreas."

Exposing to the world the essence of the scheme to fabricate "two Koreas" by splittists within and without, he pointed out: "The DPRK Government has publicated this memorandum because it is necessary to once again clarify the will of all the Korean people to reunify Korea without fail--not to leave it divided."

Referring to the contents of the DPRK Government memorandum, he said the struggle for reunification of Korea is the joint cause of the world progressive peoples for peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion, he expressed his firm belief that all friendly countries which treasure friendly relations with our country and which always extend active support and solidarity to our people's cause for reunification will do their best to thoroughly block and frustrate the splittists! scheme for fabricating "two Koreas."

He answered questions raised by reporters.

NODONG SIMMUN EDITORIAL ON THREE-REVOLUTION RED FLAG MOVEMENT

OW311613Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Further Deepen and Develop The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement."

The three-revolution red flag movement is an all-people movement of general march for accelerating socialist and communist construction at maximum by carrying on the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--on a mass basis in conformity with the demand of the cause of dyeing the whole society in the chuche idea; it is a great revolutionary movement which is the further deepening and development of the chollima work-team movement onto a new higher plan.

The whole country is now seething with a worthwhile struggle to successfully carry out the first year task of the new vast long-term plan, upholding the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the editorial says. It points out that at this significant moment when our revolution has embarked upon the new march the honourable three-revolution red flags were awarded to the Kunwi laureate Mangyongdae district cooperative farm management committee and the Kunwi laureate Mangyongdae cooperative farm, Pyongyang, the Kunwi laureate Chongsan cooperative farm, Kangso county of South Pyongan Province, and many other units which had registered remarkable successes in agricultural production.

The editorial stresses that this is a high appreciation of these units which greatly contributed to the attainment of 8.5 million tons of grain last year by reaping a record harvest under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

The cooperative farms which received the three-revolution red flags this time are united units whose members, boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, are effecting mass innovations helping and pulling each other along under the communist motto "one for all and all for one" and model farms in displaying the attitude of master and self-reliance, all of whose members do farming meticulously in a responsible manner as master of the farm and master of farming in accordance with the requirements of the chuche-based farming method, the editorial notes, and stresses:

That they received the three-revolution red flags for the first time thanks to the deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an important occasion in newly deepening and developing the three-revolution red flag movement and a powerful encouragement to the party members and working people who have vigorously risen up to carry out the first year tasks of the second 7-year plan.

The three-revolution red flag movement came into being under the historic circumstances in which a great change took place in all fields of social life and our revolution entered a new higher plane. It fully embodies the revolutionary principle of the speed campaign, the basic form of battle for socialist construction, and reflects the unanimous revolutionary will and desire of our people to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion more rapidly.

This movement launched under the slogan "let's meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!" is a great driving force bringing about a new change in the ideological and spiritual life of our people and in all fields of economic and cultural construction and displays ever greater vitality with each passing day.

In the flames of this movement the revolutionisation and working-classization of the party members and working people have been forcefully accelerated and the unity and cohesian of our revolutionary ranks in ideology and purpose based on unbounded loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim II-song has become all the more indestructible.

Under the banner of the three revoltuions our party members and working peoples have vigorously waged the mass technical innovation movement and cultural remoulding movement, through which they have extensively realised the mechanization and automation of the production processes and brought about uninterrupted innovations in production and construction and made a big advance in raising the technical and cultural standard. Thus they have laid a solid foundation to consolidate the shining victory won in the fulfilment of the 6-year plan and confidently attain the high targets of the new long-term plan.

The proud victory gained on the agricultural front last year is another precious fruit achieved in the struggle for vigorously carrying on the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--through a mass movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught in his new year address for this year: "The successes achieved in agriculture last year were outstanding."

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song our agricultural working people reaped a record harvest in the agricultural production last year by fully complying with the requirements of the chuche-based farming method, despite the very unfavourable conditions caused by the serious influence of the cold front and flew the flag of victory on the height of 8.5 million tons of grain. This is a brilliant victory of our party's agricultural policy and a striking demonstration of the correctness and invincible vitality of the line of the three revolutions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim II-song.

As shown by the examples of the advanced units which were awarded the three-revolution red flags, our cooperative farmers, cherishing deeper in their hearts than ever before unbounded loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, fully displayed the consciousness of being the masters of the revolution and the beautiful trait of collectivism and wrought a miracle unprecedented in the agricultural production, while vigorously waging the three-revolution red flag movement.

In the flames of this movement the spiritual and moral traits of our farmers and their way of work have changed further and their scientific knowledge of farming and technical and cultural levels risen higher and an epochal progress has been made in accelerating

the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and firmly consolidating the material and technical foundations of the rural economy. This is a precious wherewithal for the further consolidation of the strongholds of socialism in our countryside and for a greater victory and leap in the building of the socialist countryside.

Life clearly proves that is is the true road of bringing about continued upsurge in production and construction and dynamically advancing our revolutionary cause to carry on the ideological technical and cultural revolutions well through the vigorous three-revolution red flag movement.

Saying that our party and people are now accelerating the vigorous march towards a new higher peak in the socialist construction along the road pointed to by the grandiose blueprint of the second-7-year plan unrolled by the great leader Comrade Kim II-song, the editorial stresses: In order to creditably fulfil this difficult yet vast task, it is necessary to continuously accelerate the three revolutions through a mass movement.

The editorial refers to the tasks to further deepen and develop the three-revolution red flag movement.

NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE DISCUSSES SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW211021Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 21 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 21 (KCNA) -- Socialist democracy is a democracy for the masses of the working people who seized power in their hands; it is the best democracy which firmly ensures the working masses their position as masters of the state and society and defends their interests in every way.

On the contrary, the so-called "democracy" in capitalist society, bourgeois democracy, is a bogus democracy and "equality," "Freedom" and everything which the capitalist class brings forward are nothing but a camouflage to hoodwink the toiling masses and cover up the reactionary character of the bourgeois dictatorship and anti-popular character of the capitalist system. So said NODONG SINMUN January 20 in an article.

The article points cut: In his immortal classic work "Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Government," the great leader Comrade Kim II-song, basing himself on the chuche idea, gave a profound exposition of the nature of democracy and the superiority of socialist democracy and clarified that only socialist democracy is a genuine democracy for the working masses.

Noting that the great leader newly elucidated in a unique way the nature of democracy and its social and class content, the article goes on: "The great leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: "The world knows only one genuine democracy and that is democracy for the working masses, socialist democracy".

In human history democracy was advocated by different classes and states, and there were various modes of state activity embodying it. But all of them were nothing but a camouflage to defend the interests of a handful of exploiting classes and deceive the toiling masses.

Genuine democracy can be brilliantly materialised only in socialist society where the working masses are the masters of the state and society.

Socialist democracy effected in socialist society is a democracy for the working masses. It is the highest form of democracy fully guaranteeing the independent rights of the broad masses of the working people and giving full play to their creative ability.

Pointing to the reason why socialist democracy is a genuine democracy for the working people, the article stresses that it is, first of all, because it firmly ensures the position of the working masses as the masters of the state and society.

It continues: If the masses of the working people are to become true masters of the state and society, they should seize political power in their hands before anything else.

Historical experience shows that a class which seized state power in its hands could exercise all rights in conformity with its will, holding sway over everything. But, a class which did not seize the power became an object of exploitation and oppression, enjoying no freedom or rights.

In capitalist society where all powers of state and the means of production are in the hands of a few capitalists and money decides everything, the working masses cannot be masters of the state and society and, accordingly, there can be no true democracy. Only when the masses of the working people hold the power in their hands and fully exercise the rights as the masters of the state and society, can true democratic freedom be realized.

In socialist democracy under which the working masses are the masters of the power, the will of the working masses makes the state policy and its policy is enforced to make everything serve their interests.

As socialist democracy makes it possible to further enhance the role of the working masses and give play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity to the fullest extent in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction, it is a genuine democracy for the working masses, the article says, and continues: Socialist democracy practically provides the working masses with all conditions to take an active part in the state power and social and political activities.

Under socialist democracy the working masses have the legitimate right to take part in state administration and state affairs and it is their sacred duty. As the true masters of the means of production, the working masses bear a responsibility for the management of the economy and develop science and technology, bring literature and art into bloom and fully display their wisdom and talents.

All this is thoroughly guaranteed by the popular policy of the working class party and state. In socialist society the state not only provides all conditions to elevate the role of the working masses but educates and awakens them constantly to take an active part in the state and political life with a high degree of consciousness and enthusiasm as the masters of the state and society.

The essential superiority of socialist democracy lies in that the revolutionary zeal and creativeness of the working masses are given fuller scope in the revolution and construction and the society constantly advances and develops thanks to their creative activities.

The article prints out that socialist democracy presupposes the dictatorship over the class enemies of the working people and it is precisely for this reason that it is a genuine democracy for the working masses.

As a political concept democracy has class nature. Socialist democracy means precisely to provide freedom and rights to the broad masses of the people, including workers and peasants, while strictly restraining the handful of the class enemies to thoroughly defend the interests of the working masses.

Since socialist democracy emerged, the imperialists and all the class enemies have viciously perpetrated hostile acts to violate and stamp out the independence of the masses of the working people.

Under such conditions, only when the hostile elements opposing socialism and the alien elements prejudicing the interests of the people are thoroughly put down and deprived of freedom and rights, can democracy for the working people be fully guaranteed.

The true superiority of socialist democracy and its great vitality are today clearly shown in the realities of our country, the article concludes.

NODONG SINMUN ON ANNIVERSARY OF KIM DOCUMENT ON LIGHT INDUSTRY

OW311127Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN January 30 dedicated an article head-lined "Programmatic Document Indicating Bright Way To Build Chuche-Based Light Industry" to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "For the Further Development of Light Industry," a classic work of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song (January 29, 1958).

The article said: This work of the great leader is an immortal classic work giving an unique exposition of the problems of principle arising in building a chuche-based light industry; it is a programmatic document we should always firmly take as a guide in the development of light industry.

In the work of the great leader taught the process of building the base of chucheoriented light industry and gave a profound exposition of the correctness of the basic line of economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "In the postwar period... our country had to give priority to the growth of heavy industry while, at the same time, developing light industry and agriculture, because it was impossible to develop light industry and agriculture without developing heavy industry."

The great leader indicated the bright road of the postwar reconstruction and development of the national economy and of socialist construction and advanced the chuchebased line firmly guaranteeing their victory, the basic line of the economic construction—ensuring the priority growth of heavy industry while, at the same time, developing light industry and agriculture—at the sixth plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

The basic line of the socialist economic construction put forward by the great leader was the only correct line embodying the chuche idea in the field of socialist economic construction.

This line was a revolutionary line reflecting the firm stand of the party to rapidly build a socialist independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. In the work the great leader Comrade Kim II-song, basing himself on the successes and experiences gained in the work during 1957 for the fulfillment of the decisions of the December 1956, plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, put forward the main tasks for the building of a chuche-based light industry and taught that first of all our own solid raw material base for fibres should be built.

The great leader put in forth as an historic task of light industry to secure on our own the bulk of raw materials for fibres and wisely led the struggle for carrying out this task.

Our reality today proves that to thoroughly implement the policy of building our own solid raw material base set forth by the great leader is the most correct policy of developing a chuche-based light industry in reliance upon our own resources and raw materials. In the next part of the work the great leader taught that the food-processing industry should be further developed.

The further development of the food-processing industry is a demand not only for the development of our food industry itself but for the freeing of women comprising a half of the population from the kitchen and the ensuring of their independent and creative life.

For the further development of the food-processing industry the great leader advanced the wise policy of conducting this work through an all-people movement and pointed to the concrete direction of the development of different branches of the food industry.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that variety of daily necessaries should be expanded and the quality of consumer goods improved.

Besides, the great leader clarified concrete tasks for the further development of light industry. The policy of building a chucke-based light industry advanced by the great leader is the most correct policy to meet the domestic demand for consumer goods in reliance upon the strength and wisdom of our people and with our own resources and technique.

In the work the great leader clarified in a concrete way not only the central task arising in the building of light industry but also the basic ways for its successful implementation.

The classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "For the Eurther Development of Light Industry" carries great theoretical and practical significance as an immortal historic document for firmly establishing chuche in the building of light industry and for building a chuche-based light industry on an independent stand.

The work of the great leader has further developed and enriched the theory of socialist economy as it gives an unique exposition of the problems of principle arising in the building of a chuche-based light industry.

The work of the great leader is a programmatic document, an inspiring banner which has brought about an epochal turn in the development of our light industry by indicating a concrete direction and clear way to further develop light industry.

Over the past 20 years since the publication of the work our people have won a great victory in the struggle for the implementation of the great leader's policy of building a chuche-based light industry.

Along the policy of building a chuche-based light industry put forward by the great leader, our people firmly built up independent and modern light industrial bases in a brief period under the wise leadership of the great leader.

KIM IL-SONO'S ROLE IN DEVELOPING 'POWER ORGAN' RECALLED

SK300505Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0030 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Unattributed talk: "The line of people's revolutionary government suggested by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a new type and creative line for building a revolutionary power organ"]

[Excerpts] The great leader suggested the creative line of people's revolutionary government at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, on the basis of the chuche ideology. This revolutionary line enabled not only the achievement of the Korean people's national independence by establishing a true people's power organ in conformity with the broad reunification front composed of all anti-imperialistic and anti-feudelistic strata, on the basis of a confederation of workers and peasants led by the working class, but also social liberation of the working people, including workers and peasants.

Indeed, the line of the people's revolutionary government suggested by the great leader has reflected most precisely the rational, legal requirements and our people's needs for our country's revolutionary development.

Thanks to this line, a firm ideological and theological basis had been prepared for the establishment of a people's power organ in our country following liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only creatively suggested the line of people's revolutionary government, but also launched energetic activity for the realization of this line in the liberated guerrilla districts during the difficult period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In this regard, the military and political executive council meeting, which was held at the Wangchong guerrilla base in the spring of 1933, was important. At this meeting, the great leader established countermeasures to overcome the leftist inclination reflected by sectarian flunkeyists and leftists opportunist in discussions of issues involving the power organ, guerrilla base formations and the anti-Japanese joint front. He settled this matter properly. At that time, upon establishing the structure of the guerrilla bases, the sectarian flunkeyists and opportunists intended to mechanically imitate the experiences of other countries which were not suited to our revolution. They prohibited all private ownership without considering the Korean revolution's character and conditions, saying they were executing socialist policy. What is worse, they carried out the extreme action of confiscating even the land of middle class farmers.

The great leader overcame this leftist inclination and vigorously launched organizational political work to implement the line of people's revolutionary government, which was established in due form in the 10-point programmatic instruction which the great leader presented at the inauguration of the fatherland's rehabilitation society on 5 May, 1936.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea which was given birth in our country after the liberation was a new-type democratic power organ which was founded on the basis of thorough liquidation of Japanese colonial rule. This power organ carried out the dictatorial function of people's democracy. The great leader continously developed the revolutionary theory from the anti-imperialistic, anti-feudalistic and democratic revolution to a socialist revolution, and also brilliantly realized the great task of establishing the organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat as a step to strengthening and developing this organ of people's democracy.

All party members and workers should deeply realize the creative thought embodied in the people's revolutionary power organ delineated by the great leader. We should strengthen our revolutionary power organ by enhancing its function and role in every way.

JOINT QUESTIONING OF PAK TONG-SON REPORTED COMPLETED

SKO10832Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0825 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 1 (HAPTONG)--U.S. and Korean prosecutors, completing their joint questioning of Pak Tong-son on his role in the alleged Korean payoff scandal in Washington, said today that every effort has been given to shed light on the truth concerning the relations between Pak and U.S. officials in a professional and through way.

In a joint statement marking the end of the 17-day Seoul interrogation covering about 90 hours since Jan 13, the prosecutors said the outcome of their work was regarded as very helpful in America's proceedings against U.S. officials involved in the Pak case.

Ledgers, diaries and many other documents have been presented at the questioning sessions to help Pak recall facts and circumstances in detail, the statement said.

The questioning, it went on, has proceeded very smoothly amid a complete mutual cooperation between the two prosecutions in accordance with the mutual prosecution assistance apreement governing Pak's case.

The Seoul interrogation has handled all the relations Pak had with present and former U.S. public officials, dealing not only with criminal aspects but also with unethical acts of those involved, it said. Records covering the 17-day interrogation exceeded 2,000 pages, and polygraph examinations were applied to Pak on 12 occasions, it said.

The prosecutors also said that they reaffirmed they would continue to honor the provisions stipulated in the prosecution assistance accord in the future.

Washington Talks 'Due Soon'

SKO10825Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0820 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 1 (HAPTONG)--Consultation will shortly be underway in Washington to decide when Korean businessman Pak Tong-son will testify before the U.S. Congress on role in the alleged South Korean influence-buying on Capital Hill.

Since a basic understanding has been reached between the Korean Government and U.S. Congress on Pak's testimony in the U.S. House Ethics Committee, a follow-up step will be a consultation among U.S. Senate and House Staffers, a Korean Embassy official and Pak's attorney to arrange the timing of Pak's congressional appearance and other procedure leading to it.

A government source also said Korean Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Yong-sik, back in Washington following week-long consultations with his home government, received a very favorable response from U.S. House and Senate leaders when we delivered Seoul's reply to the latest congressional demand for Pak's testimony before the congressional panel.

Participating in the Washington consultation will be a legal adviser to the Korean Embassy, Pak's American attorney William Hundley, John Flynt, chairman of the House Ethics Committee, Adlai E. Stevenson 3rd, Flynt's Senate counterpart, in addition to the congressional staffers.

Ambassador Meets U.S. Congressmen

SKO10324Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Washington, Jan 31 (HAPTONG) -- Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the house, met this afternoon with Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Yong-sik at his office to discuss the alleged Pak Tong-son scandal.

After the meeting, [which] lasted for 30 minutes, O'Neill said that Ambassador Kim told him the South Korean Government has no objection to Pak's testimony before the House Ethics Committee and Pak has also agreed to stand before the panel. Saying that he expects the proposed testimony will be held shortly, the speaker said the date and other proceedures for congressional testimony will be concretely discussed tomorrow in a working-level meeting of the representatives of the Korean Embassy in Washington, U.S. Congress (it means Jaworski), and Pak Tong-son.

On the testimony of former Ambassador to the United States Kim Tong-cho, O'Neill continued, Ambassador Kim Yong-sik told him that the Korean Government will follow international practices, but the U.S. Congress will further have dialogue with the Korean Government to get information about him as reference data.

About the problem of cutting off U.S. aid to Korea, the speaker said he did not make a subject of it during the meeting, and stressed that he thinks the Korean Government has cooperated with the U.S. Congress in dealing with the Pak case. The proposed Pak testimony will be held in an executi e session during trials in the United States, he added.

Present at the meeting were Rep. John J. Flynt (D-Ga.), chairman of the House Ethics Committee, Floyd Spence (R-S.(.), and Peter White, deputy special counsel to the House Ethics Committee.

Ambassador Meets Stevenson, Holbrooke

SKO10326Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0254 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Washington, Jan 31 (HAPTONG) -- Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Yong-sik met this afternoon with Senator Adlai E. Stevenson (D-Ill.), chairman of the Senate Ethics Committee, to discuss the alleged Korean influence-buying scheme in the U.S. Congress. After the meeting, Ambassador Kim said he had told the chairman that Pak Tong-son will testify before the Senate Ethics Committee as well as the opposite panel of the House, but "it is good for nothing to America's national interests too to request for former diplomats to stand before the Congress."

Ambassador Kim also had a talk today with Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs of the State Department, to exchange views on pending issues, including the Pak Tong-son scandal, between Korea and the United States.

DRP OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON VISIT TO U.S.

SK010149Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0116 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 1 (HAPTONG)--Rep. Pak Chun-kyu, policy planning chief of the ruling Democratic Republican Party, said Tuesday he received an impression during his Washington visit that President Jimmy Carter would make an Asian trip this year, but that he could not say whether Korea would be included in Carter's Asian trip.

Pak told the press upon his return from an American trip that he received such an impression during his talks with Richard Holbrooke, assistant state secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Touching on the controversial Pak Tong-son incident, Pak said the alleged Korean payoff scandal has become a political issue in the U.S. but it would go away when U.S. congressional elections are over.

The importance of Korea to the strategic interest of the U.S. is being re-emphasized, Pak told the press, adding that the American conclusion was that the U.S. could not abandon Korea.

Pak had attended a seminar sponsored by the East-West Center of Hawaii University and visited Washington. He said the Asian parliamentarians who had participated in the seminar agreed to hold an annual forum of Asian parliamentarians.

FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS PAK CHONG-HUI ON 1978 GOALS

SKO10321Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0257 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb 1 (HAPTONG)--Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin said today the government would reinforce its "security diplomacy" aimed at the maintenance of a common Korea-U.S. defense system and ensuring a smooth implementation of compensatory measures for the planned withdrawal of American ground troops from Korea.

At the same time, the thrust of foreign policy will be directed to containing North Korean influence in the Third World by deepening cooperation with developing and non-aligned countries.

In a foreign policy briefing for President Pak Chong-hui, the foreign minister said major foreign policy objectives for this year are to maintain and further develop friendly relations with the U.S. and Japan, further deepen cooperative ties with Western countries, promote practical relations with non-aligned nations, seek to improve relations with communist countries, strengthen overseas publicity activities and develop an effective system that will support the nation's diplomacy.

PAK ORDERS STEPS TO PREVENT FURTHER DIPLOMAT 'DEFECTIONS'

SK010820Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0814 GMT 1 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 1 (HAPTONG)--Terming the defection of some Korean diplomats in foreign countries "a betrayal of their country," President Pak Chong-hui today instructed his foreign minister to prevent the recurrence of such "shameful" incidents. Noting that some foreign service personnel during their tour of overseas service have in the past opted for permanent foreign settlement out of grievances over their lowly status, etc, Pak said during his New Year inspection tour of the Foreign Ministry that this kind of shameful acts ought to be ceased once and for all.

Saying that the lack of a firm sense of duty on the part of diplomats is responsible for these defection incidents, Pak said spiritual indoctrination of the diplomats should be reinforced. He ordered the Foreign Ministry to allow low echelon diplomats home leaves as often as possible to enable them to see the developments their homeland has achieved.

Pak also suggested substantial increases in allowances for foreign service personnel to compensate them for the financial difficulties arising from rising commodity prices in the foreign countries of their station.

VRPR URGES CARTER FULFILL TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLEDGE

SK010735Y Voice of the Revolutionary Farty for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1018 GMT 26 Jan 78 SK

[HYOKMYONG CHOSON 18 January editorial: "The United States Should Faithfully Carry Out Its Pledge of Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] Since the start of the year ominous remarks such as that the United States will honor its commitments to the defense of South Korea, and that the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea should be reconsidered, are being voiced in the United States. At a time when domestic and international opinion is calling, more strongly than ever before, for the United States to withdraw all of its troops from South Korea and to halt its interference in South Korea, such remarks reflect the U.S. intention of maintaining its anachronistic policy of militarily occupying South Korea as pursued by the former U.S. administrations, thereby further attempting to mislead domestic and international public opinion that is closely observing whether the United States will carry out its pledge to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

That the remarks on troop withdrawal from South Korea and domestic and international opinion calling for the troop withdrawal have [words indistinct] is clearly supported by events during recent days. There have been reports from Washington that the U.S. administration, which had originally planned to withdraw 32,000 ground troops from South Korea at one time, has changed its mind and decided to pull out 6,000 troops in the first stage. And there are also reports that this withdrawal, planned to start this March, might be deferred to the end of the year or later.

On top of that, there are moves in the U.S. Department o' Defense and Congress to scrap the U.S. pledge to withdraw ground troops from South Korea. For instance, Stratton, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee investigation subcommittee, said that since the United States regards its commitment to the defense of Korea as more important than the human rights issue, the pledge to withdraw troops from South Korea can be altered. There is a plan to dispatch a squadron of 18 F-15 fighter planes and 10 F-111 all-weather bombers from the United States to South Korea during February and March, and a move to deploy 275 fighter planes of various types in the Pacific area. These facts clearly indicate how far the United States has departed from its original intention regarding its pledge to withdraw ground forces from South Korea.

A year or so has now passed since a new administration in the United States pledged to withdraw ground troops from South Korea. However, in the intervening time, the U.S. administration has not withdrawn even one soldier, nuclear warhead or weapon from South Korea. Instead, the U.S. aggressors have brought into South Korea many lethal weapons and much operational equipment and tactical materials from the U.S. mainland and other military bases, clamoring about filling the vacuum or maintaining a balance of power.

They have introduced into South Korea a great quantity of operational equipment, including 48 new helicopters and 15 armored vehicles at the end of last year, and will soon sell South Korea 341 air-to-air missiles. In addition, they are trying to bring into South Korea a wide range of the most modern lethal weapons and equipment. Congress is considering a bill on the transfer to South Korea of U.S. forces equipment, additional loans for South Korea to buy U.S. weapons and U.S. assistance to promote the South Korean defense industry.

Such recent developments show that the United States, which once enthusiastically clamored about its pledge to withdraw troops from South Korea, is now getting closer to a situation in which it acts as if it had made no such pledge, thereby further confirming the suspicion that the pledge was conceived as a smokescreen to increase the aggressive military strength in this land for the completion of war preparations on a massive scale.

At any rate, the prevailing situation in this land, including the military situation, indicates that the United States is neither withdrawing its troops nor decreasing its aggressive military power. Rather, it is obvious that the United States is frantically increasing its military power, far from excluding the danger of war and reducing tension.

In view of the fact that the argument that the United States cannot give up South Korea has been set forth with greater frequency by the U.S. leaders, there has unquestionably been no change in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy to continue military occupation of South Korea and, based on the presence of a strong military power there, to fabricate two Koreas, to make South Korea a permanent U.S. colony and military base.

Obviously, the U.S. rulers are trying to fool the American people and world opinion and are challenging our people and the world's peace-loving peoples struggling for peace on the Korean Peninsula and for Korea's independent reunification. No matter how hard the U.S. imperialists may try, they cannot justify the policy of increasing aggressive military power in this land.

When the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces leave this land and end their support for the fascist and treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique, our people in the North and South will realize the fatherland's reunification independently, on the basis of democratic principles and by peaceful means. This is the Korean people's unanimous intention, will and belief.

The U.S. imperialists should unconditionally withdraw all aggressive military power, including nuclear weapons, should stop bringing in weapons and extending military aid and other assistance to the Pak Chong-hui regime and should stop their meddling on the Korean Peninsula. We once again sternly warn that these are the only things the U.S. imperialists should do in this land. Unless the U.S. imperialists withdraw by themselves in accordance with our people's call and the demands of the times, our Revolutionary Farty for Reunification and the people will unite for a pan-national anti-U.S. struggle and, with the united efforts of the entire Korean people, will drive the U.S. aggressive forces out.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AVIATION FACT--Seoul, Jan. 18--South Korea and Austria today initialed a civil aviation pact providing for air passenger service by Korean national flag carriers to Austria. The pact initialed by Yi Mun-yong, assistant foreign minister for political affairs, and Johann Josef Dengler, a minister from Austria's Foreign Ministry, is expected to contribute to the diversification of Korea's civil aviation routes to Europe. The pact has brought the number of countries with which Seoul has signed a civil aviation pact to 21. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0059 GMT 18 Jan 78 SK]

VIETNAMESE REPUGEES -- Seoul, Jan. 20 -- A group of 53 Vietnamese who had been under protection of the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC) left here for the United States today to find a new life there. The group, consisting of 24 families, was among 92 Indochinese in Korea. They were picked up by Korea-bound vessels while drifting aboard on the South China Sea last year. Between June and September last year, a total of 161 "boat people" landed in Pusan, Yosu, Inchon and Ulsan, seeking shelter in Korea. They were later housed in a camp in Pusan, where two babies were born. Of them, 71 left for Paris last September to resettle in France, leaving 92 fellow refugees behind them. Today's departure left 39 Vietnamese in Korea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0053 CMT 20 Jan 78 SK]

SECOND PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO MEET 2 MARCH

BK310900Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The State Council of Burma has announced in its notification No 1778 that after consultation with the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in accordance with article 73-A of the Burmese constitution, it will convene the first meeting of the second People's Assembly at 1000 on 2 March 1978.

SFRY'S DORONJSKI MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER IN RANGOON

BK281358Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice President of Yugoslavia Steven Doronjski, his wife and entourage made a brief stopover at Rangoon's Mingaladon Airport at 1130 today while en route to Nepal from Indonesia. They were met at the airport by State Council Secretary Gen San Yu and wife, Defense Minister Gen Kyaw Htin and wife, Deputy Foreign Minister U Win and wife, and SFRY Ambassador to Burma Mr Vlado Setsan.

Gen San Yu and wife entertained them with food in the VIP lounge during their hour-long stopover.

VOPB DETAILS 1977 MONG MIT-MOGOK BATTLE STATISTICS

BK301532Y Voice of the People of Burma [Clandestine] in Burmese to Burma 1200 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 10 January an attack by a small people's army unit on the mercenaries from the military government's 13th Infantry Regiment near The-Ni village in the Mong Mit area resulted in 3 enemy soldiers killed and more than 20 others wounded.

Comprehensive account of battles fought in 1977 by the people and the people's army near Mong Mit and Mogok: during the period 1 January-31 December 1977, the people and the people's army fought 29 large and small battles near Mong Mit and Mogok and annihilated the enemy. In the battles 66 enemy soldiers were killed, 10 were wounded and 21 were taken prisoner. Thus 97 enemy soldiers were put out of action. The people's army seized 74 assorted weapons and other military supplies and also blew up and destroyed two of the enemy's bridges.

BRIEFS

ROK AIR AGREEMENT--An air transport agreement between Burma and the Republic of Korea was signed in Rangoon on 28 January. The agreement was signed by Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications U Tin U on behalf of the Burmese Government and by the Korean Ambassador to Burma, Mr An Chin-sang, to behalf of the ROK Government. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK]

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT, TALKS CONTINUE

Calls on Pol Pot 31 Jan

BK010246Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 31 January at 0900 his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Thailand's minister of foreign affairs now on an official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia, went to the state guest palace to call on Comrade Pol Pot, prime minister of the Democratic Cambodian Government. Thai guests accompanying his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun on this visit were his excellency Aphon Siphiphat, deputy agriculture and agricultural cooperatives minister; his excellency Prok Amaranan, deputy commerce minister; Winyu Angkhanarak, interior under secretary of state, and other members of the delegation.

Attending the meeting in addition to Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot were Comrade Teng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and cadres of the Foreign Ministry. Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot cordially received and conversed with the Thai Government delegation.

On this occasion his excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun conveyed the high regards of Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot. The Thai foreign minister told Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot about his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan's desire for good, friendly relations between the two countries.

His excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun conveyed his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan's thanks to Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot for providing the opportunity for a Thai Government delegation to pay this visit to Democratic Cambodia and for the foreign ministers of both countries, to meet and hold talks. The Thai foreign minister said the Thai Government and people congratulate the Democratic Cambodian Government and its people for successfully defending their independence.

Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot warmly welcomed the Thai Government delegation and wished it a pleasant stay in Democratic Cambodia as well as total success in its visit. Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot expressed his hope that the current visit would create good conditions for further development of good, friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries.

Comrade Prime Minister Pol Pot also asked the Thai foreign minister to convey his warm regards to his excellency Kriangsak Chamanan. The comrade prime minister also affirmed the good will of the people and Government of Democratic Cambodia, who seek good, friendly relations between the two countries.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Tours Museum With Ieng Sary

BK010304 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 31 January his excellency Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, now on an official friendship visit to Democratic Cambodia, visited Preah Vihear Preah Kev in Phnom Penh in the company of Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs. Other members of the Thai Government delegation were also present. The Thai guests were greatly impressed by the beauty of this museum, which symbolizes Cambodia's splendid civilization.

Exchange of Ambassadors Agreed

BK010254Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 January the Cambodian Government delegation led by Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, and the Thai Government delegation led by his excellency Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun met for the second time and continued their talks at the Cambodian foreign minister's office.

The two sides unanimously agreed that they will make every effort to implement the Cambodian-Thai joint communique of 31 October 1975 in the search for good, friendly relations between the two countries. The problems that arose between Cambodia and Thailand will be resolved if both sides adhere firmly to the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Both sides expressed their delight that the Thai Government delegation's visit and the talks between the two delegations have created good conditions for promoting the development of bilateral relations in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. Both sides agreed that Democratic Cambodia's continued independence, sovereignty and nonalimment not only conform with the interests of the Cambodian people but has also benefited the people of Southeast Asia.

Both sides agreed to make all-out efforts to improve friendly relations between the two countries through practical measures such as exchanging ambassadors and increasing bilateral economic and trade relations. The discussion proceeded in an atmosphere of sincere friendship and mutual understanding.

BORDER FIGHTING CONTINUES AS OF 29 JANUARY

BK010038Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2310 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Although shamefully and successively smashed, defeated and driven off Cambodia's territory by our heroic revolutionary army, while calling for negotiations and constantly talking about special friendship and solidarity the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemies continue their provocations along the border. In fact the Vietnamese forces recently penetrated into our territory in the areas of (Saop) and (My) villages north of Route 19. We attacked the enemy forces, killing one, which was left on the spot, and wounding several others. Our forces seized one AK rifle and five handgrenades. The enemy forces were routed and pushed back to their territory. In their retreat the remaining enemy forces ran over our mines and again suffered heavy losses.

On 29 January the Vietnamese forces pentrated 3.5 km into our territory in the area south of 0 Tang. Our forces attacked, dislodged and pushed the enemy forces back to their territory, thereby fully defending our land.

ARMY'S REPUTATION THWARTS ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO 'HUMILIATE' IT

BK290814Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Revolutionary Army is Determined To Strengthen and Develop Itself in the Great Struggle To Defend and Keep National Independence, Sovereignty, Honor and Territorial Integrity Red Forever"]

[Summary] Our revolutionary army, created by the KCP, derives from the poor and lower-middle peasants. As the KCP's most loyal tool of dictatorship, our army consciously and

unconditionally maintains discipline. This revolutionary army is extremely corageous and invincible. With a lofty spirit of sacrifice and revolutionary heroism against all enemies, if has shown a most resolute determination to fight and win.

Our revolutionary army has become increasingly confident in the party's wise and correct leadership and has gained great faith in and understanding of the party's line on people's war, even when it had no weapons. "No matter what place, under whatever circumstances our revolutionary army is always able to attack the enemy. For this reason our collective worker-peasant masses throughout the country are most confident in and appropriately proud of our Cambodian Revolutionary Army."

"However, the imperialists, reactionaries and expansionists of all stripes are extremely furious. They resort to all kinds of tricks, ploys and schemes to disparage, slander and humiliate our army in the most abominable and unjust manner. This clearly confirms that the enemy fears our army's exploits, feats of arms and well-known power."

Its achievements during the national liberation war also provide irrefutable proof of our army's prowess. During our ourrent national defense and reconstruction efforts, particularly during the recent struggle to exterminate the annexationist Vienamese aggressors, the army's great courage and heroism were given full play. During the national liberation war our army fought and drove out the imperialists, and now this same Cambodian Revolutionary Army has driven out and smashed the expansionist Vietnamese forces, inflicting most shameful defeat on them.

"The expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese continue to encroach on and seize Cambodian territory, committing such aggressive acts as making trouble, sending spies and commandos to conduct espionage, subversion and sabotage in our territory and shelling our cooperatives and worksites along the border. However this does not mean that the Vietnamese are strong; it only shows that despite their stinging defeat, they still refuse to abandon their 'Indochinese federation' strategy."

"As the master and defender of the country and the people's security, our revolutionary army is determined to make more and greater sacrifices and remains ready to smash all criminal attempts by enemies from any side trying to threaten our Democratic Cambodia, particularly the criminal activies of the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. It also pledges to further strengthen, develop, temper and build itself in the great struggle to smash the enemy, particularly the annexationist Vietnamese enemy, in order to defend forever our national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

"With the constant leadership of the wise and correct KCP, the all-out support of the worker-peasant masses, the party's effective line of people's war and its resolve to fight the enemy to defend the banners of independence, sovereignty, national honor and territorial integrity, now and in the future, our Cambodian Revolutionary Army will certainly inflict shameful defeats on any imperialists, reactionaries or Vietnamese expansionists who dare try to encroach on or annex our beloved Cambodian territory, no matter how modern their arms and how deceitful their tricks and ploys." "Our army is determined to carry on the socialist revolution in a more vigorous and in-depth manner and to build socialism comprehensively by great strides in order to defend Democratic Cambodia as well as national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity forever."

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS LPLA BATTALION, AIR FORCE

BK010346Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 31 January the Soviet military delegation led by Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, vice minister of national defense and commander in chief of Soviet Ground Forces, visited Battalion "A" of the LPLA regiment in Vientiane municipality.

The Soviet military delegation was accompanied by Comrade Saman Vignaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, member of the LPRP Central Committee's military commission, vice minister of national defense and chief of the LPLA Political Department. The delegation was warmly welcomed by cadres and combatants of the battalion.

LPLA Battalion "A" was formed in 1957. It participated in the fighting in Nama, Sam Neua, Muong Peun, Houa Muong, Phathi, Thamla, Natham, Muong Khao and Houa Sa-ang in Houa Phan Province and in Kieng Khouang Plateau, Sala Phoukhoun, Phou Kout, Phou Soung, Kasi, Vangviang and other areas on a total of 292 occasions, during which it put out of action 5,866 enemy soldiers, shot down 3 aircraft, seized 2,349 weapons and destroyed 78 vehicles.

Following these achievements, the whole battalion was awarded two victory flags, a First Class Victory and Independence Medal and a Second Class Heroic Medal. Each company attached to the battalion was awarded eight victory medals, and eight-good orders and was honored as a model company on seven occasions.

In addition, individuals were awarded a total of 96 victory medals, 18 hereic medals and 332 certificates of honor from the LPLA Supreme Command. A total of 33 comrades were selected as three-good fighters, and a total of 85 others were selected as emulation fighters.

Afterwards, the Soviet military delegation also visited the LPLA Air Force, where it was warmly welcomed by cadres and combatants.

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN, PHOUMI VONGVICHT RECEIVE PRC AMBASSADOR

BK010439Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 31 January Nouhak Phoumsavan, vice premier and minister of finance, received Hsu Huang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to Laos, at the Finance Ministry. Accompanying Ambassador Hsu Huang was Su Sheng, adviser to the PRC ambassador in Laos.

At 1600 on the same day, the PRC ambassador and the advisor also called on Phoumi Vongvichit, vice premier and minister of education, sports and religious affairs, at the ministry.

Both Nouhak Phoumsavan and Phoumi Vongvichit held conversations with the guests in a very cordial, friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN DEFENSE MINISTERS GREET 29TH LPLA ANNIVERSARY

GDR's Hoffman

BK311654Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[GDR National Defense Minister Gen Heinz Hoffmann's greetings message to LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, LPDR vice premier and national defense minister and LPLA commander in chief Khamtai Siphandon on 29th LPLA anniversary-date not given]

[Text] To LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, LPDR vice premier and national defense minister and LPLA commander in chief Khamtai Siphandon, Vientiane:

Comrade Minister: On the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the People's National Armed Forces of the GDR and in my own name, I wish to extend cordial greetings and fraternal salutation to you, comrade, and through you, to all cadres and combatants in the whole LPLA.

We--combatants and officers in the entire GDR People's National Armed Forces--wish the cadres and combatants of the entire LPLA new, ever greater success in all fields, particularly in increasing the efficiency in fighting to defend the peaceful construction of the country. I take this occasion to wish you, Comrade Minister, good health and new, yet greater successes in carrying out your sacred task.

Please accept my high respect.

[Signed] Gen Heinz Hoffman.

DPRK's O Chin-u

BK311444Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[19 January greetings message from Gen O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the DPRK, to LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, LPDR vice premier and national defense minister and LPLA commander in chief Khamtai Siphandon on 29th LPLA anniversary]

[Text] To LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau member, LPDR vice premier and national defense minister and LPLA commander in chief Khamtai Siphandon, Vientiane:

On the occasion of the 29th founding anniversary of the LPLA, on behalf of the cadres and combatants of the entire people's armed forces of the DPRK and in my own name, I wish to convey to you, comrade, and through you to all cadres and combatants of the entire LPLA our warm congratulations and militant salutations.

Over the past 29 years, the LPLA has scored glorious successes in carrying out the sacred struggle against the imperialist aggressors and the internal reactionaries for freedom and for the liberation of the people. I hope that the friendly relations between our two peoples and two armies, which have been strengthened in the common struggle against the U.S. imperialists, will be further strengthened and developed.

I wholeheartedly wish you, comrade, and all cadres and combatants in the entire LPLA new successes in the struggle to strengthen the national defense forces.

[Signed] General O Chin-u, minister of the people's armed forces of the DPRK

Pyongyang, 19 January 1978

PAPERS COMMENT ON UPPADIT'S TALKS WITH CATBODIANS

POST Editorial

BK010136Y Bangkok POST in English 1 Feb 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Putting Real Meaning to Words"]

[Text] We welcome the speeches of our Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary because they express our hope for peace between our two countries. The speeches, which are published in full by the Bangkok POST, show the intention of both sides to reach agreement based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the Thai-Cambodian joint communique of October 31, 1975.

High expectations have been raised by the speeches which have been made for international as well as domestic consumption. To what extent they will be realised depends on the attitude of the two delegations when they get down to the nitty-gritty in private negotiations. It is to be hoped that both countries want enough to solve their problems to put real meaning to their words.

We agree with Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary's admonition that "we must not do anything to violate each other's security, such as spying and carrying out subversive activities." A halt should also be called to across-the-border raids in which innocent villagers are massacred and to activities of organisations for training and active support of guerrillas trying to overthrow neighbouring governments.

Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea have now declared their desire to adhere to the joint communique of October 31, 1975. It is now up to the two sides to have what the Cambodian leader calls the "same goodwill and try to solve our problems in accordance with the actual situation." As Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan pointed out, the Uppadit mission would not be able to solve all problems. However, if it brings about normalisation of relations and exchange of ambassadors in the immediate future, our two governments can hold discussions to settle affairs to our mutual satisfaction.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

RK010151Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Feb 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Envoys Exchange With Cambodia Is Key Point"]

'Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun's talks in Phnom Penh with Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary have got off to a very good start. The advance billing was that the border skirmishes in Prachin Buri that have cost the lives of about 100 Thai villagers would be the thorniest problem for them to tackle. But with diplomacy spreading oil over troubled waters, the two foreign ministers chose to side-step the issue blaming a "third party," something which Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan had already stated in Bangkok. This was a good diplomatic ruse since any discussion of the border skirmishes would have only led to recriminations and the apportioning of blame which both sides wanted to avoid.

Nobody is quite sure who composes the "third party" but it could be taken to mean either communist insurgents or Cambodian rebels who are against the present government or both. Previous Thai governments used the phrase "third hand" to explain away any disturbance of peace without specifically identifying the "third hand."

With the thorniest of problems out of the way, Mr Uppadit has an excellent chance of negotiating successfully with Cambodia on various other issues. The most important of course is the normalization of relations which means the exchange of ambassadors—something on which there is already agreement as far back as 1975. This point is extremely important because it would open a two-way communication between Bangkok and Phnom Penh and greatly reduce the chances of misunderstanding.

There are complicated problems between the two countries--demarcation of the continental shelf and the economic zone in the Gulf of Thailand, for instance--on which Mr Uppadit will not be able to get firm answers because that will take protracted negotiations by experts. On certain other matters, like joint fishing ventures, our foreign minister should be able to open the subject for discussion to be followed up later through diplomatic channels.

But on three other subjects, Mr Uppadit should be able to get firm answers. The first is the release of our fishermen who are in Cambodian custody for a long time. With the easing of tensions between the two countries, we trust Cambodia will come up with a positive answer.

The second is the resumption of border trade. We are sure that Cambodia, being a war ravaged country, is more anxious than we are to reopen trade. Since Cambodia has no currency, barter deals can be arranged and carried out at the beginning just along the border.

The third is of course Cambodia rejoining the Mekong committee. Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have set up an interim committee and Cambodia's presence there will be advantageous to speed up the process of arriving at decisions.

POST SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT'S STAND ON LABOR UNIONS

BK280628Y Bangkok POST in English 28 Jan 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "A Timely Warning to Labor"]

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has issued a timely warning to labour unions not to engage in political activities. Trade unions are supposed to work for better working conditions, higher salaries and welfare benefits for their members. For the time being, they should stick to the rules and regulations and obey the laws. Thailand cannot afford any labour unrest at present because lack of law and order will defeat the government's plans for inviting and promoting investments. It is to the labourers' interest to control themselves since investment will increase and widen employment opportunities. Those out-of-job workers will finally have a means of income when new industries are set up. We are certain that our labour leaders have the good sense to realise that they cannot affort to cause trouble as the consequences will backfire on them.

It is imperative that labour leaders concentrate on obtaining fair wages and improving working conditions for their neighbours instead of demanding anything that is unrealistically or will cause them to lose the goose that lays the golden eggs. Great care is to be taken by labour leaders and other members to prevent their unions from being infiltrated by communists who have always found labour to be a receptive and responsive instrument which they hope to wield for their own purposes. Caution has also to be taken against the unions falling under the influence of politicians who want to use them for gaining votes or supporting their partisan objectives.

Trade unions around the world including those in Great Britain, where the movement started, have always been targets for infiltration, subversion and manipulation. Several strikes have taken place, but, fortunately, they were not serious, they were minor and the workers returned to work after reaching an understanding with their employers.

In the past few weeks there were indications of an imminent flare up of labour troubles but, apparently, because of governmental sympathy and employers' promptness in concluding negotiations, no major disputes erupted. Success in maintaining relative peace on the labour scene can be attributed to the personal attitude and understanding of the prime minister and the firmness of the director-general of the Labour Department in insisting on labour unions observing the law.

VOPT CRITICIZES KRIANGSAK'S RICE PURCHASE, EXPORT POLICY

BK291248Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

["Point to Ponder" feature]

[Text] The Kriangsak warlord clique regards the export of huge amounts of rice as an important way to gain revenue to stabilize its government's precarious financial situation, regardless of the adverse effects such an action may have on the people. In the past year the government under the National Administrative Reform Council--of which warlord Kriangsak was the secretary general--exported more than double the amount of the previous year. It did so even though it was aware of the extent drought affected the country that year. By the end of 1977 the drought had drastically reduced rice production, resulting in low rice stocks. This and the monopoly and hoarding system practiced by the big capitalists and big landlords have caused the price of rice to incre adily, bringing people more problems.

Even though the Kriangsak warland clique is aware of the disasters inherent in its policy of dumping rice abroad, it continues to practice it more vigorously. Deputy Commerce Minister Nam Phunwatthu recently revealed that during the first quarter of 1978, his government will increase the rice exports from the planned 450,000 tons to 500,000 tons. It will increase the rice premium as well.

The Kriangsak government has been defending itself by lying to the farmers and the rice consuming public that its increased rice exports, which has caused the local prices of rice to rise, will enable farmers to sell paddy at higher prices--about 200 baht per ton higher, depending on the localities. Therefore, it said, the public, by paying higher prices for rice, will have made a sacrifice for the sake of the farmers--the backbone of the country.

However, the Kriangsak government's lie cannot deceive the public. Facts showed that while the government exported more rice last year than ever, farmers were forced to sell paddy at reduced prices. The acting director of the marketing organization for farmers recently admitted that in the northeastern region, which had been severely affected by drought resulting in reduced rice production, the prices of paddy decreased instead of increased. For this reason, farmers in areas which yielded plenty of rice were forced to sell paddy at reduced prices.

Throughout the past, farmers have been forced to sell paddy at very low prices during the harvest season and the prices would increase after paddy left their hands. The higher the rice premium or the export duty, the lower prices farmers will receive for the paddy. Therefore, farmers, particularly poor farmers—the majority of farmers—enjoy no benefits regardless of how much rice the Kriangsak government will export or how high the world price of rice will be. This is because poor farmers either already sold their produce right after planting or had their produce taken away immediately after harvest to pay debts to landlords and loan sharks.

Once big landlords and big capitalists buy paddy at cheap prices from farmers, they will raise the price of paddy and use it as a pretext to raise the price of rice.

If a large amount of rice is exported and the price of rice is good, they will seize this opportunity to further raise the price of rice and thus export more money from the local rice consumers.

Thorough surveys during the Khukrit government by student, labor and farmer representatives proved that even though the price of paddy was officially guaranteed, farmers were unable to sell their paddy at the guaranteed price. Those surveys also showed that rice traders received more than sufficient profits after deducting operating costs. These huge profits are raked off of the rice producers--farmers--and the local rice consumers.

Therefore, the Kriangsak government's clamor that the increased price of rice helped farmers and that the consumers should sacrifice to help farmers constitutes an effort to deceive both farmers and the rice consuming public into allowing its clique--whose members are already multimillionaires--to extort money from them.

VOPT ON THAI-MALAYSIAN SUPPRESSION CAMPAIGN

BK291052Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Right after coming to power the fascist Kriangsak government displayed its eagerness to mount countrywide suppression operations against the people. These days the clique is busily preparing to launch a new suppression drive in the south. The reactionary Malaysian Government recently sent its military chief of staff, Gen Tan Sri Sany, to Bangkok to plan a suppression operation against the southern Thai people with the Kriangsak government. This was followed by a tour to several southern provinces by the Kriangsak government's armed forces chief of staff, warlord Charden Phongphanit, and navy commander in chief warlord Amon Sirikaya.

A joint Thai-Malaysian border subcommittee meeting has also been held in Hat Yai district, Songkhla Province. Director General of the Local Administration Department Damrong Sunthonsarathun, in his capacity as head of the Thai border subcommittee, reported that the Thai-Malaysian border subcommittee agreed to immediately evacuate about 100 families from the Thai-Malaysian border. The deputy interior minister, warlord Prem Tinsulanon, will also tour the south. He will meet with southern provincial governors in Songkhla Province and brief them on the southern suppression policy.

The reactionary Malaysian clique has also announced that the Thai and Malaysian armed forces will hold a joint suppression operation exercise in southern Thailand. All of these activities of the Kriangsak and Hussein bin Onn governments are indicative of their frantic collusion to mount a suppression campaign against the southern Thai people. However, no matter how hard they try, the cliques will never be able to save themselves from defeat.

VOPT DISCUSSES 'RIFT' BETWEEN SA-NGAT, KRIANGSAK

BK300222Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The rift between warlord Sa-ngat Chaloyu, leader of the coup clique and chairman of the National Policy Council, and warlord Kriangsak, secretary general of the coup clique and prime minister, is now well known to the public. Warlord Sa-ngat's power base is the navy. On 24 January a reporter asked warlord Amon Sirikaya, navy commander in chief, whether the report was true that navymen are making a political move and that some people are using the navy as a power base.

Warlord Amon Sirikaya, who knows what is going on, did not answer the question directly, but said that he was also following up the report to see whether it is true. He said he knew nothing so far. He then said that any navy member wishing to exercise political power through the navy must wait until retirement from the service. Then he said he himself could not predict whether he would remain in office until his scheduled retirement in September.

According to some high-ranking sources in the navy, the major strength of the navy is its fleet, which includes the Marines. The fleet commander, Adm Sathap Keyanon, has not agreed to relinquish this post for another, even higher one. Adm Sathap Kayanon is a right-hand man of Adm Sa-ngat Chaloyu.

Highly-placed sources have also disclosed that the rumor about warlord Sa-ngat's plan to make use of the navy as a power base against warlord Kriangsak in fact originated from the warlord Kriangsak clique itself. This was supposedly aimed at foiling the warlord Sa-ngat clique's scheme.

BRIEFS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM--The government is to set up an integrated rural development programme costing some 1,600 million baht to boost agricultural production, a ranking official of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives said. He stated that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan had given instructions to Deputy Prime Minister Sunthon Hongladarom and Minister for Agriculture and Co-operatives Prida Kannansut to implement the programme as soon as possible. Funds for the programme are to come from the 1978 fiscal year budget, the official said, adding that some 600 million baht would be diverted from projects which were not considered urgent while the remaining 1,000 million baht would be taken from the overall budget. According to the official, the integrated rural programme includes development of water supplies and resources, fisheries, and animal husbandry in provincial regions [Excerpt] [Bangkok POST in English 19 Jan 77 p 13 BK]

RICE EXPORTS --Thailand indicated to the ASEAN representatives meeting on rice in Bangkok last week that it will be able to export only 1.2 million tons of rice this year due to the drop in local production. This was reported by the director general of the Foreign Trade Department who also divulged that Thailand's rice exports to Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, the Middle East and Africa, during December 1977 and January 1978, amounted to 20,000 tons. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 20 Jan 78 BK]

TAPIOCA EXPORTS --According to the Foreign Trade Department deputy director general, production of Thai tapioca products will increase 11 percent this year over last year. It is expected that the volume of tapioca pellets used as animal feed to be exported this year will be 3.9 to million tons. Thailand earned 7 billion baht from exports of tapioca products in 1977. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK]

INDOMESIAN RICE FURCHASES -- Indonesia has approached Thailand to buy 100,000 tons of rice for immediate shipment, it was reported yesterday. The chairman of the National Logistics Bureau of Indonesia, General Bustanil Arifin, flew in yesterday to negotiate the purchase of rice with the director general of the Foreign Trade Department, Mr Chumphon Thammachari. Prior to the meeting with Mr Chumphon, General Arifin paid a courtesy call on Commerce Minister Nam Phunwathu. At the recent meeting of the ASEAN group on rice held in Bangkok, Indonesian representatives informed Thai officials that Indonesia would want to buy 500,000 tons of Thai rice this year. [Text] [Bangkok POST in English 25 Jan 78 p 3 13 BK]

MALAGASY, IRAQI PERSONAGES SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

OW311531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 31--"We believe that with its serious attitude and good will, Vietnam will be supported by justice-loving people in the world in the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue," said Rakotovao Andriantiana, minister of posts and telecommunications of Madagascar, at the Eighth Congress of the Asian-African Solidarity Committee of Madagascar.

Andriantiana, who is also vice-president of the said committee, stressed that "the heroic Vietnamese people have struggled for half a century not only for their own independence and freedom but also to perform their lofty international obligations."

Receiving Pham Sinh Chung, head of the delegation of Vietnam's Asian-African Solidarity Committee, on January 24, Georges Ruphin, minister of information and ideology, vice president of the Revolutionary Vanguard Party of Madasgascar, said: "We have long followed the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people. Thannks to its correct line, Vietnam has won. About the present border issue between Vietnam and Kampuchea, we believe that Vietnam's stand is completely right and we support it."

At a meeting held recently in Antananarivo to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Madagascar, Gisele Rabesahala, minister of culture and popular arts and general secretary of the committee, said: "After three decades of valiant and hard struggle, the Vietnamese people have continued their tradition of solidarity and friendship with and loyalty to their friends in the world. So we are convinced that Vietnam will succeed with the solution it proposes since it responds to the desire for a lasting friendship and fraternity between Vietnam and Kampuchea."

Addressing the same meeting, Daniel Kouyela, representative of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation, declared that Vietnam and Kampuchea should stop the fighting and meet to settle the border issue as proposed by the Vietnamese side.

M. Razaz, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, said on January 18 when receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Iraq Hoang Phu Phuong: "Following the recovery of independence, the solidarity between the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples should be strengthened. This now becomes still more imperative. Iraq supports whatever step taken in this region so as to strengthen solidarity and settle all conflicts by peaceful means. The Iraqi Government and the Ba'th Party fully support the proposal made by the Vietnamese side and hope that Vietnam and Kampuchea will agree to settle the border issue through negotiations."

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

OW311535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 31--A document on economic cooperation between Vietnam and Hungary was signed here today. Signatories were Le Thanh Nghi, head of the economic delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Istvan Huszar, head of the economic delegation of the People's Republic of Hungary, Political Bureau member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the National Planning Office.

Present on the Vietnamese side were Duong Bach Lien, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs, and other members of the Vietnamese economic delegation. The Hungarian side included members of the economic delegation and Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam.

Talks Reported

LD311828Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 31 Jan., MTI--MTI Correspondent Sandor Gyori reports from Hanoi: On Tuesday, Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP), prime minister, received Istvan Huszar, member of the Political Committee of the MSZMP, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, who is in Vietnam in the head of a Hungarian economic delegation. In the talks, which were marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the promotion of Hungarian-Vietnamese relations came up as talking point. Pham Van Dong hailed successful bilateral cooperation in the field of social, political and economic affairs. He stressed possibilities for long-term, mutually beneficial development should be sought for.

Tuesday afternoon Istvan Huszar and Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Committee of the VCP, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee of Vietnam, signed documents on the expansion of bilateral economic cooperation.

During the now-concluded Hungarian-Vietnamese talks, the sides reviewed the implementation to date of the economic accords for the current five-year economic plan period, and defined tasks for the future. They shared the view that the bilateral economic relations showed a successful development in recent years. To prove that, the volume of mutual deliveries exceeded the plans and, as a new element of cooperation, cooperation in production has been realized in certain branches of the economy.

A working programme has been adopted on the elaboration of major tasks in cooperation. Hungary and Vietnam are to coordinate their medium-term economic plans. Guidelines and the branches of economy concerned have been defined for the coordination of the coming five-year plans. The Hanoi talks are expected to step up the process of development in Hungarian-Vietnamese relations. A communique has been issued about the talks.

Communique Issued

LD311832Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 31 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 31 Jan, MTI--A communique was issued in Hanoi Tuesday on the talks between Istvan Huszar, member of the PC [Political Committee] of the MSZMP and deputy prime minister as well as president of the Hungarian National Planning Office, and Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP and deputy prime minister, as well as chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The communique says that the sides mutually informed each other of the experiences of the implementation of the five-year plan in their countries, reviewed the implementation of cooperational objectives defined during earlier plan-coordination, defined the main directions of the development of bilateral economic cooperation for the next five years, and adopted a working programme for the cooperation between the central organs of planning of the two countries.

Appropriate measures have been adopted to step up the fulfilment of the cooperational objectives foreseen for the current five-year plan period. The concrete tasks have been defined for the expansion of cooperation in the remaining years of the current five-year plan period. The two sides took a stand for the long-term, planned and firmly-grounded promotion of the economic relations. Agreements to that effect are to be signed.

VCP. IEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION HOLD TALKS

OW311055Y Hanoi Domestic Service in V. etnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] A VCP delegation headed by Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, held talks yesterday with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party headed by Comrade Karim Muruwah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

Attending the talks on the Vietnamese side were Xuan Thuy, member of the secretariat and chairman of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee, and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the aforementioned Foreign Relations Department. On the Lebanese side were Farouk Selim, member of the Political Bureau, and Melhem Abourizk, member of the Lebanese Communist Party Central Committee.

The two sides informed each other about the situation of their respective people's revolutionary struggles and exchanged views on problems of common interest. The talks took place in a friendly, cordial atmosphere.

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR LEAVES HANOI FOR HOME

OW311525Y Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 31--Ashfaque Ahmed Khan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Pakistan to Vietnam, left here for home yesterday for a new assignment.

VPA TRAINING DEPARTMENT HOLDS CONFERENCE ON ARMY DISCIPLINE

OW311133Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Text] On 28 January the Propaganda and Training Department of the Political General Department held a conference of representatives of agencies concerned with helping the Defense Ministry train and maintain army discipline and state law in order to discuss the content of training programs and materials for cadres and combatants this year.

The military law agencies -- the courts, Military Procuratorate, (?protection) department and military training department -- unanimously agreed with the Propaganda and Training Department on the plan designed primarily to train the troops in discipline and strengthen their fighting capability.

The conference also determined the close relationship and coordination among concerned agencies in the Defense Ministry as well as among units so that training in discipline may be carried out in a uniform, more effective manner.

PREMIER ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON DISTRICT PLANNING TASK

BK010524Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Premier's directive on district planning task--no date given]

[Text] To implement the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the party Central Committee second and third plenums and Council of Ministers resolution No 1 dated 29 October 1977 on the realistic experiences derived from the pilot planning projects accomplished in some districts, the premier has issued a directive on the planning task as follows:

1. Purpose and Requirements

The purpose of district planning is to gradually build districts into economic agroindustrial units. It constitutes a general plan at the district level for agriculture; forestry; fishing; agricultural, forestry and marine products processing industries; artisan and handicraft industries; and other industrial sectors which the districts directly manage. The plan must also provide for the support of central and provincial enterprises and those in the district. Efforts must also be made to take advantage of the favorable conditions created by these units for the district's economy and people and other infrastructures that support production and the district peoples' livelihood.

A district plan must, therefore, specifically contribute to the provincial zoning projects for agriculture; forestry; and agricultural, forestry and marine products processing industries which have been approved by the premier and which are aimed at resolving the immediate, urgent problems and basic and long-range problems concerning the legal system, the use of the work force in production and the organization of the district peoples' livelihood. It must specifically point out the goals to be fulfilled and the tasks to be accomplished in the 3 years from 1978 to 1980 and under the 1981-85 5-year plan.

In formulating a district plan, the essential task is to find ways to most satisfactorily exploit lands, forests, seas and other resources and to most effectively use the work force and other production forces in order to produce the most assets at the least cost and to meet the requirements of the local and national economies.

District plans must be in proper scale in accordance with the party Central Committee second plenum resolution and the Political Bureau directive on building the district level. With respect to districts in the plains which are too small or too large, the provincial people's committees may provide guidance for the formulation of two projects; one with the present administrative boundaries and one with the boundaries proposed by provinces according to the spirit of the party Central Committee second plenum resolution.

A. This task of district planning requires that a basic step must be completed in the formulation of a general district plan that can be amended and improved later.

The guidelines and specific tasks for each district concerning agriculture, forestry, fishing--offshore sishing will be specified in a separate project--and industry, including both artisan and handicraft industries, must be outlined in accordance with provincial zoning guidelines and projects that have been approved by the central level and for which production facilities have been arranged.

A district plan must present the basic and general outlines and the interrelationship among such infrastructures as water conservancy, engineering, electricity, communications and transportation and the location of the material and technical bases of agriculture, forestry and industry which support production in the district, in line with the required advance toward large-scale socialist production and toward building a new culture and a new life in the rural areas.

It must provide guidelines for distributing the work force which fully utilize the social work force in the district with increasingly high labor productivity, and guidelines for distributing and using land with the highest economic results and for optimally using the material and technical bases now on hand and to be built in the future. It must provide specific guidelines for balancing the work force with land assets and other resources and various sectors and activities in the district.

Those localities which will receive a larger work force must present their production areas and plan in order to get additional workers for agriculture, forestry, fishing and artisan industry and handicraft projects. Localities with large populations must specifically calculate their capability to organize the work force for building new economic zones.

On the basis of production plans, guidelines and practical measures must be set forth to organize residential centers in line with our production standards and construction abilities and with each category of district. Specifically, a general plan must be established for new economic zones to determine the locations where residential areas will be built. As regards those districts in the arable land of the plains and delta where the population is too dense, a specific and comprehensive plan for residential centers will be established in the years to come when production and construction plans have been formulated in a stabilized manner.

As an immediate task, after mobilizing workers and the people to build new economic zones, it is necessary to gather small population groups—groups of a few families and small hamlets—or to move those who live in scattered groups in cultivated fields into villages so that they can occupy vacancies left by families who have departed for new economic zones.

On the basis of production plans, the production support infrastructurer and the guidelines for building residential centers in each stage, it is necessary to plan the building of social welfare projects such as trade stores, schools, hospitals and libraries, and so forth.

Besides the abovementioned five requirements, attention must be paid to the requirement of combining the economy with national defense in each district. To do this, the provincial people's committees must coordinate with the local military organization. The National Defense Ministry will provide guidance in this matter. Sonce the present growth rates in various regions and districts in a region or in a province are out of balance, we must draw up different requirements and norms for each category of district.

B. District plan and measures to implement it.

In formulating a district plan, there must be many different projects for comparison and selection; the best project will be submitted to higher echelons. Arbitrary attitudes and one-sided viewpoints must be avoided in selecting among projects so that the most fruitful ore is selected.

2. Noteworthy Points in Formulating Plans for Various Sectors and a General Plan for District

The district is an economic agroindustrual unit and, depending on the conditions in each locality, it can be an agroindustrial fishing and forestry unit. Generally speaking, agriculture, forestry and industry must therefore be considered the pivot as aund which various sectors will turn and render support. Attention must be paid to balancing and closely combining the work force with lands, forests, seas and industry, including artisan and handicraft industries, cultivation with animal husbandry; agriculture with forestry, and agriculture and forestry with fishing; water conservancy with the communications and transportation, engineering and electricity sectors.

Balancing the Labor Forces With Lands, Forests, Seas and Industry

The work force must be arranged in such a way that all labor objectives, including lands, forests, seas, artisan and handicraft industries and other industries placed under the direct managerial control of districts can be fully exploited in line with the quantities of tools and materials now on hand and to be made available later on.

To be satisfactorily employed, the work force must be organized in a general manner and must not be mechanically or rigidly confined to each primary unity, making operational control over the work force inflexible and incompatible with the development of production forces and with the characteristics of each production sector; mutual support must be secured in case of need. Thus far, we have scored only some initial achievements in mechanizing plowing, water pumping and shipping. In our present advance toward rationally using the work force and mechanizing agriculture and forestry, we are faced with a major problem, a general contradiction in that we have not been able to withdraw many workers from mechanized tasks, such as [words indistinct] in a busy crop season [words indistinct] we have not been able to rely on mechanized equipment and we still need a large work force to insure a high rate or production.

To overcome this difficulty in mechanizing agricultural production so that some workers can be withdrawn for other sectors and activities while always insuring production in busy agricultural seasons, we must organize various sectors and occupations to absorb more of the work force and must create conditions for mechanizing agricultural and forestry production. At the same time, we must plan the transfer of part of the work force, especially students on vacation, from the livestock raising sector, artisan industry and handicrafts to agricultural and forestry products factories in districts in order to meet the requirements of busy seasons.

Selecting Ways To Balance Cultivation With Animal Husbandry

Cultivation and animal husbandry must be organized in a balanced manner toward the direction of producing more organic fertilizer every day for crop cultivation and of increasingly improving the fertility of the soil. Some regulations now call for 10-15 percent of the land cultivated for animal husbandry to produce an appropriate proportion of feed for animals in order to balance cultivation with animal husbandry and fertilizer production.

Relationship Between Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The relations between agriculture and forestry and between forestry and fishing in the midland, mountainous and forested coastal districts must be satisfactorily established. The allocation of province land in government-approved zoning projects must be more specifically determined.

With respect to forestry, in general every forest must be exploited, excluding those forests to be conserved for scientific research or as historic sites and those forests where conditions for exploitation and reforestation have not been secured. The plan of each district must clearly point out specific areas for forestry business operations and the ways in which forests can be reforested and exploited for business purposes. It is necessary to promote and implement the policy of allocating forests to cooperatives for business purposes. In those regions where forestry is the main production sector, efforts must be made to optimally use all available land to grow grain and subsidiary food crops. Districts having forests must immediately stop the illegal destruction of forests and the slash and burn method on upland fields and must satisfactorily perform the task of settling nomads into farm life.

As regards fishing, coastal districts must devise a plan to organize production in coastal areas such as salt production, afforestation and agricultural production in order to create a springboard for sea businesses, fishing, fish breeding and special crop cultivation. Agro-fishery cooperatives can be planned for these areas, but it is also possible to plan cooperatives specializing mainly in fishery.

A Balanced Relationship Between Mechanization and Water Conservancy Plans and Communications-Transportation, Engineering and Electricity Plans for Districts

We will gradually mechanize, chemicalize and electrify the agricultural, forestry and fishing production in our country while organizing water conservancy. The problem is that we must take appropriate action as soon as district plans have been formulated. In this district planning task, we must immediately pay adequate attention to the mechanization of agriculture, forestry and fishing in combination with the plans for water conservancy, communications and transportation, engineering and electricity and other plans for establishing a basic and logistical equipment network. This is the way to prepare the ground for mechanized equipment and to regularly provide necessary materials and fuel.

Depending on the area of operation and the realistic capacity of equipment, we must specifically consider which tasks must be immediately carried out and which can be done later.

3. Work To Be Done To Formulate, Review, and Approve District Plans

The formulation of district plans is the first task in reorganizing agricultural and forestry production. At the same time, it is one of the basic factors in materializing and perfecting the tasks of zoning economic areas and of sector and province general planning. This new task requires that we "learn by doing".

The formulation of district plans involves several sectors and echelons. The Council of Ministers Standing Committee therefore requires that all sectors and echelons coordinate and work together under the guidance and operational control of the Central Economic Zoning Commission.

Provinces and cities are directly responsible for completing district plans on schedule. District plans are components of provincial plans that are in turn components of the national plan.

Throughout the course of formulating district plans, the Central Economic Zoning Commission and all sectors, echelons, provinces and districts must pay attention to promptly resolving the problems arising from the relations among districts in a province which involve major water conservancy and electricity projects in support of a large industrial complex, and so forth; the relations among provinces in a region, among

various sectors in a district, between the task of capital construction survey and the planning task and between the latter and the task of developing plans as well as other general programming tasks. After completing district plans, most attention must be paid to promptly applying achievements, experiences and advances acquired in the technological and managerial fields.

District plans must point out guidelines for long-range development as well as immediate steps to be taken in line with the specific situation in each district and region. They are closely related to other major tasks, such as agricultural transformation in the south, the implementation of the Political Bureau directive and the Council of Ministers resolution on the reorganization of production in districts, the Political Bureau directive on building and strengthening the district level, Council of Ministers resolution No 61-CP on the reorganization of production in primary units and the development and overfulfillment of 1978-80 plans, especially the 1978 plan.

For the above reasons, the Central Economic Zoning Commission, the southern agricultural transformation committee, the agriculture and forestry ministries, the Economic Management Research Institute, the State Planning Commission and other ministries involved must regularly and closely coordinate with each other to insure comprehensive achievements for this planning task, by effectively assisting one another in advancing under a general plan.

VICE PREMIER DO MUOI ADDRESSES LABOR CONFERENCE

OW311159Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Labor Ministry recently held a conference in Bien Hoa, Dong Nai Province, to review the tasks on labor and wages during the past 2 years and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1978. Vice Premier Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. Labor Minister Nguyen Tho Chan disseminated the resolutions of the third plenum of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on ways to implement the 1978 state plan.

The attendants set forth the tasks on labor and wages in 1978 as follows: On the basis of firmly grasping the situation of the work force, we must actively adopt organizational and managerial measures to fully utilize this force; redistribute labor among the different regions and localities in the country, particularly in reorganizing and redistributing labor at the district level; and link this task with the reorganization of production in the direction of large-scale socialist production and development of the district unit.

We must reorganize the work force in all production and business establishments and actively contribute to meeting the target of training 225,000 technical workers and 460,000 laborers for the new economic zones. We must step up the work of establishing labor norms and reorganizing labor, study and apply a scientific organization of labor and better apply the policies on wages and bonuses with a view to strengthening the spirit of responsibility and labor discipline and rapidly increasing labor productivity.

Addressing the conference, Vice Premier Do Muoi stressed: High labor productivity is both the condition and the result of the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Only by increasing labor productivity can we discontinue the practice of single-crop farming, which uses up a large part of social labor, and achieve a new distribution of labor, thus advancing to large-scale production and modern industry.

Only by increasing labor productivity can we accumulate initial capital and improve people's living conditions. Only by rapidly increasing labor productivity can we bring about expanded production and shorten the historical, several hundred-year gap between our country's low level of production and the advanced production level of many countries in the world.

The vice premier outlined measures for increasing labor productivity, with a view to fully utilizing the abundant work force in society as well as in all agencies and enterprises, so that our country's rich natural resources—lands, forests and seas—can be most rapidly exploited, the potential of existing production forces can be tapped and the 5-year plan, primarily the 1978 plan, can be successfully fulfilled.

We must reorganize labor very rationally, continue to send workers from populous delta regions and cities to new economic zones, actively transfer merchants to production, provide unemployed workers and youths in the cities with jobs, reduce the number of administrative personnel and increase the number of productive workers. We must utilize work days, work hours and systems to our greatest benefit and end the practice of loafing on the job. We must promptly establish and achieve advanced labor norms. We must set up and correctly implement the policy of conducting distribution according to labor and the other policies, systems and regulations aimed at encouraging labor and strengthening labor management so that everyone will work in an organized, disciplined manner, with good techniques, and will achieve good quality, high productivity and great thrift.

According to our country's capabilities, we must provide workers with more technical equipment. First of all, we must fully utilize the capabilities of existing equipment and machines, introduce technical improvements and provide workers with enough basic and improved tools. The vice premier urged the Labor Ministry and labor agencies to step up their investigation of violations of labor safety and adopt timely corrective measures. They must investigate and sternly deal with violations of labor policies, systems and regulations, particularly cases of serious manpower wastes and infringement on the worker's right of collective ownership.

The vice premier expressed the hope that after this conference the Labor Ministry and agencies would bring about genuine revolutionary changes, keep in close touch with the grassroots levels, be receptive to what is new and develop positive factors in the mass productive labor movement in order to advance the revolutionary labor movement throughout the country so that the 1978 and 5-year plans can be outstandingly fulfilled.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES BALANCING EXPENDITURES WITH REVENUES

BK010830Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 24 January editorial: "Step Up Production and Practice Thrift To Balance Expenditures With Revenues"]

[Text] The economic basis of our financial sector is the socialist production system which relies on the strength of the state-operated economy and the ever-developing collective economy of the peasants and handicraftsmen and on the just, rational contributions of all citizens fulfilling their duty to building the country. The most important objective of the financial sector is to insure capital accumulation for building socialism, for strengthening national defense and for gradually improving the people's living standards. A large part of the state budget is invested in building materials and technical bases for socialism and in developing agroindustrial production.

In 1977, on the basis of results achieved in production and economic and financial management, state revenues increased over the previous year, thus insuring basic fulfillment of the tasks outlined in the state plan and the meeting of other necessary expenses. Despite such efforts, financial management still suffers from many weaknesses and shortcomings, thereby reflecting the weak points in the national economy, such as a slow increase in production, an export-import deficit, and fluctuation in the prices of goods.

In 1978 the duty of the various sectors, echelons and grassroots-level economic units is, along with striving to fulfill or overfulfill the state plan, to make efforts to satisfactorily carry out financial work, especially the key norms of the 1978 state budget. Net revenues from the state-operated economic sector-which constitute the biggest and most important source of income for the state budget--must be increased at the quickest possible pace because the economic potentials of this sector are great and its capability to increase production output, improve the quality of products and reduce production costs is high.

The way to achieve this is to make full use of the abundant manpower of the entire country, redistribute the work force, satisfactorily employ the various sources of social labor so as not to leave any worker unemployed, and at the same time insure the adequate supply of raw and technical materials for production and by using stockpiled materials and making full use of all types of materials, including raw materials of lesser importance, to turn out products in greater quantities for society.

Progress must be made in economic management by all of the establishments, sectors and echelons with regard to the economical use of raw materials, the strict observance of economic-technical norms and the reduction of production and transportation costs.

The circulation and distribution of goods have the effect of accelerating the socialist accumulation of capital, linking industry with agriculture, expanding economic relations between the cities and the countryside, insuring the state's control of industrial goods, grain, other agricultural products and foodstuffs, and constantly expanding the socialist market. The law obliges all state-run industrial and agricultural economic establishments to turn over all their products to the state.

If carried out in accordance with set policies and regulations, the collection of agricultural, industrial and commercial taxes in the collective and private economic sectors—though accounting for only a small percentage of the total income of the state budget—has the effect of stimulating production and insuring revenues and just and rational contribution. By satisfactorily carrying out this task, we will also make an active contribution to the socialist transformation of the private capitalist economic sector in the south, consolidating and improving the new socialist production relations, strengthening market management, stabilizing currency and prices and contributing to improve the laboring people's life.

The amount of investment in capital construction for 1978 is the highest ever recorded. All sectors and echelons must thoroughly review their plans, carefully calculate the effectiveness of every project, make good preparations in advance, mobilize all equipment in stock and use capital in a concentrated manner in order to definitely complete construction of the projects with good quality and put them into productive operation on schedule.

Money for administrative and service operations must be allocated in the spirit of getting the most and the best for the minimum expenditure. Absolute thrift must be practiced in defraying administrative and managerial costs.

In the spirit of using foreign currency with absolute thrift and economiczing wherever possible, we must on the one hand insure the import of necessary materials and goods and, on the other hand, seek every means to step up exports and exploit in the most efficient manner domestic raw materials to gradually reduce the imbalance between imports and exports.

To correctly carry out the orientations and tasks related to financial work and the 1978 state budget and achieve the best results, the financial sector should coordinate with, assist and stimulate the various sectors, echelons and grassroots-level economic units in strengthening financial management and supervision, in upholding socialist financial discipline and law and in fulfilling their obligation to collect revenue for the state budget. Through financial work, all sectors, localities and grassroots-level units must constantly review the quality and effectiveness of all production and business operations and bring all the existing latent potentials into play in order to produce more wealth for society and increase revenue for the state budget.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE

BK311040Y Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Article by Tran Dang Van of the State Planning Commission: "Fully Use All Labor Potentials To Build the Country"]

[Summary] "The working-age population in our country is fairly large (more than 2) million). But the number of people engaged in agriculture and forestry and in building irrigation projects to serve farm production constitutes only 60 percent of the national work force. We are now facing a situation in which our cultivation is chiefly dependent on improvised tools, in which the rate of mechanized work is still not high enough and in which the labor output in general remains very poor. The number of laborers engaged in stock breeding, industrial production and handicraft work represent only 2 percent, 10 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, of the total national social labor force."

The distribution of the population and the work force in our country is not proportional. The mountainous and midland regions where our natural resources are largely located and which accounts for 85 percent of the country's land are having a population representing only 40 percent of the national total. By contrast, though constituting only 13 percent of the nation's land area, the Bac Bo delta and the former fourth and fifth regions have as much as 40 percent of the nation's total population. In general, in the Bac Bo delta, the arable area per capita is only 600 square meters, but its population density is very high--1,000 people per square kilometer.

In the central highlands, the arable area per capita is very large--2,000 square meters --but its population density is only 28 people per square kilometer.

The above situation shows that the distribution of the national work force remains very poor at a time when our population growth rate is relatively high. That is why the resolution of the fourth party congress calls for sending a large number of agricultural workers from densely-populated areas to sparsely-populated areas to cultivate more land to quickly aid our war-torn national economy. In addition, we must concentrate, on a national scale, on making full use of the work force and rationally redistributing it in every sector, including the industrial, agricultural and forestry sectors.

"In the southern provinces, along with transforming production relations, this redistribution of the work force will create conditions for making maximum use of all labor potentials and for basically solving the unemployment problem bequeathed by the former regime."

At present, many localities are combining the use of manual labor forces with partially-mechanized work forces to carry out large-scale soil preparation or irrigation construction projects at the district level. The use of thousands of laborers at a time at the district level amounts to using the strength of the entire district to quickly and completely solve certain problems in one village or another. The redistribution of the work force at the district level also involves reassigning laborers from sectors where there is a surplus to sectors which need them, and of organizing professional work teams for agricultural cooperatives.

"The resolution of the VCP Central Committee's second plenum prescribes the task of satisfactorily sending 1.8 million laborers to various new economic areas in 5 years (1976-1980). This is an important task because it will help form a strategic distribution of forces for economic and defense purposes."

The redistribution of the work force is presently the main concern of agriculture. But from 1980 onward, we will have an additional 1 million hectares of reclaimed land capable of producing 2.5 to 3 million tons of grain per year, on which a relocated 1.8 million laborers, together with others who will follow them, will serve as a basis for economic-cultural development. In 2 years--from 1976 to 1977--more than 1 million people left their native areas for various new economic areas; this is 20 times the figure for the 20 years previous.

BRIEFS

1977 LIVESTOCK FIGURES--Hanoi, Jan 29--The cattle herd last year totaled almost 4 million head, an increase of 1.2 percent compared with 1976. There were also 9 million pigs. The herd in the south increased 12 percent compared with 1976. Progress in poultry raising was also remarkable. Last year saw hundreds of millions of chickens, ducks and geese in the whole country. To prepare for further development many new centers for crossbreeding have been set up. The Cuban-built stud bulls center at Ba Vi is producing every year about 1 million doses of congealed semen and frozen semen pills from foreign breeds. At the Sao Do state farm in Moc Chau, Son La Province, Holstein cows are kept, each giving up to 4,500 kilos [as received] of milk in a cycle. Two other state farms, one in Ha Nam Ninh, the other in Nghe Tinh, specialize in murrahs. In addition cattle breeding, veterinary stations have been set up in almost all the districts. A strong boost has been given to chicken raising. State farms have domesticated many imported breeds and are supplying stocks to other chicken farms. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 29 Jan 78 0W]

SOUTHERN IRRIGATION PROJECTS--Hanoi, Jan 28--In the first 20 days of this month, people from Thuan Hai Province southward tried very hard to put more irrigation projects in operation in time for the winter-spring rice crop. Projects around Ho Chi Minh City involved some 5,000 young volunteers a day. One of the projects nearing completion in Hoc Mon district will water 2,000 hectares of double-crop fields. In the Mekong River delta, more irrigation works are being built to secure water for 230,000 hectares. The biggest dam against salt water in the south has been built in Long An Province to protect 5,000 hectares of ricefields. The south's biggest electric pumping station is located in Ben Tre Province. It has a capacity of 40,000 cubic meters per hour. Two smaller stations, each with a capacity of some 10,000 cubic meters per hour, have also been put into operation recently. People in Thuan Hai on the central coast are building 14 dams and pumping stations to service more than 10,000 hectares of cotton. [Hanoi VNA in English 0227 GMT 28 Jan 78 0W]

STUDENTS SEIZE ITB CAMPUS TO PROTEST ARRESTS

BKO11145Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0750 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 1 (AFP)--Hundreds of students of the prestigious State Institute of Technology (ITB) in Bandung, West Java, have occupied their campus and declared a study strike in sympathy with their arrested colleagues, Education Minister Gen. Syarif Thayeb said here today.

Speaking to newsmen after meeting President Suharto at the latter's strongly guarded private residence, Minister Thayeb said four university students from Jakarta had been newly arrested for investigation into their anti-government activities in the recent past.

Gen. Thayeb said a number of students picked up for interrogation in a nationwide sweep during the past eleven days had been released, but gave no figures. Official figures said 158 students and non-students had been arrested by the military.

The education minister said he ordered the rector of the ITB in Bandung to evict the students before Saturday, when new students are expected to enroll for the new academic year. Thayeb said the students claimed they were "safe-guarding" their campus.

The ITB, with 8,000 students, is the main university for technology from which came many of this nation's leaders, including the late President Sukarno.

Gen. Thayeb said if the students failed to comply with orders to evacute the campus and to stop their academic strike, sanctions would be taken. He did not elaborate.

Announcing the new arrests, and releases, of student leaders, Minister Thayeb issued a strong appeal to the seven student leaders from the State University of Indonesia to give themselves up. "They must be brave enough to face the consequences, after what they have done in the past," Thayeb said. The seven students from the Jakarta-based university are among the ten student leaders still being sought by the military since the crackdown on student activities on Dec 20.

Mr Thayeb said all rectors of the 40 state universities plus coordinators of the 323 private universities and higher learning institutions from throughout Indonesia would be summoned for a three-day briefing in Jakarta from Feb 14-17.

Defence Minister General Maraden Panggabean, Home Minister Gen Amir Machmud and possibly Chief of the National Security Agency Admiral Sudomo will address the professors. To [words indistinct] about the latest government moves regarding student activities [words indistinct] was officially described as an aborted attempt to launch massive antigovernment demonstrations in two major cities in Java 11 days ago.

Mr Thayeb said aside from suspending all activities of student councils and senates, the Education Ministry had also banned the holding of "initiation week" for new students, normally held in February. Mr Thayeb said academic sanctions would be imposed on a number of students now under military arrest even though their cases had not been decided by the court.

UNIVERSITY RECTORS ORDERED TO EXPLAIN GOVERNMENT POLICY

BK010901Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 31 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The education and cultural affairs minister, Syarif Thayeb, has ordered rectors of all state and private universities and all coordinators of private universities to give thorough and intensive explanations to members of their faculties, especially academicians, on the background of policies adopted by the government for the smooth running of education and the safeguarding of development.

In his instruction issued today, the minister also ordered the freezing of activities of all student councils, student senates, student consultative councils and other student bodies as a follow-up of the implementation of the letter of decision of the Security and Order Restoration Command of 21 January 1978.

University rectors were also instructed to temporarily take over and handle all activities of student bodies that had been frozen to help insure the safety of students and to calm the concern of students and faculty members so that they can perform their study and teaching functions at the universities. The rectors were also instructed to take academic sanctions against faculty members or academicians who had been subjected to disciplinary action by the authorities on charges of having violated existing laws.

The education minister also ordered the postponement of the implementation of the "study orientations for students for 1978" until further notice. In addition, the rectors were ordered to further promote ecoperation and coordinate steps to be taken with local government agencies, especially the local branch of the Security and Order Restoration Command. They were also ordered to promote the spirit of study and to maintain order and mutual trust in a family atmosphere on the university campuses in line with the principles of Pancasila.

The public relations body of the Education and Cultural Affairs Ministry said the education minister's instruction was based on considerations to maintain peace and order and vigor within the university campus. It was also intended to coordinate and promote understanding and harmony in steps taken by state as well as private universities.

DHARSONO: WILL NOT RESIGN ASEAN SECRETARY-GENERALSHIP

EK011013Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0928 GMT 1 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Feb. 1 (AFP) -- ASEAN Secretary General H.R. Dharsono declared here today that he will not resign from his post despite strong pressure from the Indonesian Government blaming him for alleged meddling in Indonesia's internal affairs. Speaking on the eve of the departure of Indonesia's acting foreign minister, Mr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja for a visit to the four ASEAN capitals, Dharsono told a press conference that he is determined to continue his job unless the ASEAN ministerial council, which appointed him almost two years ago, decides otherwise.

Dharsono, a lieutenant general in the Indonesian Army, said he was summoned twice by Defence Minister Gen. Maraden Panggabean on Jan 17 and 31. During these meetings it was made clear to him that the Indoensian Government wanted him to leave his post of secretary general of the regional association. Dharsono said there has been no threat so far to arrest him. Jokingly he said it could be "the only immunity that I have" as secretary general of ASEAN.

He said he does not enjoy any diplomatic privilege or diplomatic immunity because he is an Indonesian working in his own country. It was for this very reason, Dharsono said, that he strongly felt he was entitled to speak out on Indonesia.

Asked whether he believed he had "meddled" in Indonesia's domestic politics, 53-year-old Dharsono said: "As an Indonesian, yes. I have a right to do that because I am a taxpayer of this country. I do not have diplomatic privilege or immunity." "Anything done to me by the Indonesian Government cannot be done just like that," Dharsono said. "My appointment was made by the ministerial meeting of the five ASEAN countries and it is up to them."

The Indonesian Government was apparently angered by a statement by Dharsono on Jan. 13 before a big anti-government students' rally in Bandung, West Java. Elaborating on that controversial speech, the ASEAN secretary general said: "I am convinced myself that I was doing the right thing. I have no intention to stir up feelings of the people, including the students. I was just trying to find a way to (?settle) a possible stalemate between the people with weapons and the students who are without weapons. This conflict should be settled in a peaceful manner, not with weapons, because are not facing the enemy."

Dharsono said he was actually only implementing the Indonesian military's "dual function" principle, allowing men in uniform also to work or exercise their rights as private citizens. "I am a freedom fighter first and a military man with weapons second," Dharsono said. He said the present tense political situation in Indonesia stemmed from the different interpretation of how the "new order" government of President Suharto should be run. He said he believed the government crackdown on student activities in this country was not in line with my principles."

The three-star army general and former commander of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Vietnam said he had not received any request from the other ASEAN member countries for clarification regarding his disputed post as secretary general. "If they do, I will be willing to comply, but I will not defend myself." Dharsono said the Indonesian Government had asked him to resign "to make things easier, but that I will not do. Because in the future, when people ask what happened to Dharsono, they will just say: 'Ho, he asked to resign, so we have to let him go....'"

Saying that he did not regret nor would he ever regret having made the Bandung statement, Gen. Dharsono said: "This matter is between me and my government. I will accept any punishment, but I will not resign." Secretary General Dharsono said the Bandung statement was the only thing mentioned in his two meetings with Defence Minister Gen. Panggabean last month, in connection with the government pressures to ease him out of his ASEAN job.

Mr. Kusumaatmadja held two meetings last week with ambassadors of the four other ASEAN countries discussing the Dharsono affair. The minister leaves Jakarta for Singapore Thursday on the first leg of his ASEAN tour to persuade the member countries to relieve Dharsono from his post as secretary general.

In the Jan. 13 student rally in Bandung, Gen. Dharsono charged that the "new order" regime of President Suharto has "drifted farther and farther away from the ideals inspiring the 1966 uprising against the authoritarian regime of the late President Sukarno. Dharsono also called on the military to eliminate the "communication gap" between them and the students.

LIBERAL PARTY MAY PARTICIPATE INCOMING ELECTIONS

OW010809Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The Liberal Party [LP] announced this afternoon that it will take part in the 2 April IBP [Interim Batasang Pambansa--national legislatur] election only if certain conditions are met. The LP position was announced by party president Gerardo Roxas and former senator Jovito Salonga during a press conference at the Roxas residence. Among the conditions put forward by the LP leaders are the abolition of the block voting system and the extension of the campaign period to 90 days. If we will recall, the Batasang Bayan [National Legislative Advisory Council] during its last session last Friday approved unanimously the election code which provides among others for a combination block and individual voting system and a 45-day campaign period. The LP leaders said they will submit their conditions for the IBP polls to President Marcos, titular head of the Nacionalista Party.

CHURCH TAKING 'HANDS OFF' POLICY IN COMING ELECTIONS

OW210807Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Text] The church announced today that it will keep its hands off the coming election of the Interim Batasang Pambansa. This stand was made by top officials of the Catholic Bishops Conference meeting held at the (Nelador) Hotel in Baguio city. The conference discussed a lot of problems still confronting the church and the country, and have no time to talk about the political situation obtaining in the country. [passage as heard] Jaime L. Cardinal Sin presided over the conference. Cardinal Sin said that it is up to individual bishops to write down moral guidelines for their flock on the conduct of the election and the choice of a particular candidate.

OSMAN SALI ESCAPES ASSAULT ON REBEL OUTPOST

OW311407Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1202 GMT 31 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City, Jan. 31 (AFP)--Helicopter-borne army troops killed more than 100 Filipino Moslem rebels in a murderous assault today on a rebel mountain lair, but prize quarry Commander Osman Sali escaped, the military announced here tonight. Rear Admiral Romulo Espaldon, Southern Command commander, told newsmen the military suffered only "light casualties" in the attack on the secret hideout of Sali atop Mount Sinumman in Jolo Island, about 80 kms (500 miles) south of Manila.

The slippery Sali, with a 500,000 peso prize (about 70,000 U.S. dollars) on his head, managed to elude the army troops with the assistance of 40 of his most trusted relatives, Admiral Espaldon said. The army raiders, according to Admiral Espaldon, found rebel maps and documents, 500 sacks of rice and personal belongings of the 18th Infantry battalion personnel who perished during the October massacre.

Sali's mountain lair included an underground conference hall for 50 persons and bunkers that could each comfortably accommodate 10 men, and a trelliswork of trenches, according to Admiral Espaldon. The police action, he said, would continue unabated until the military captures Sali. The lightning attack on Mount Sinumaan enabled the raiders to suffer only light casualties which could have been heavy had the operation been mounted from below the mountain, Espaldon added.

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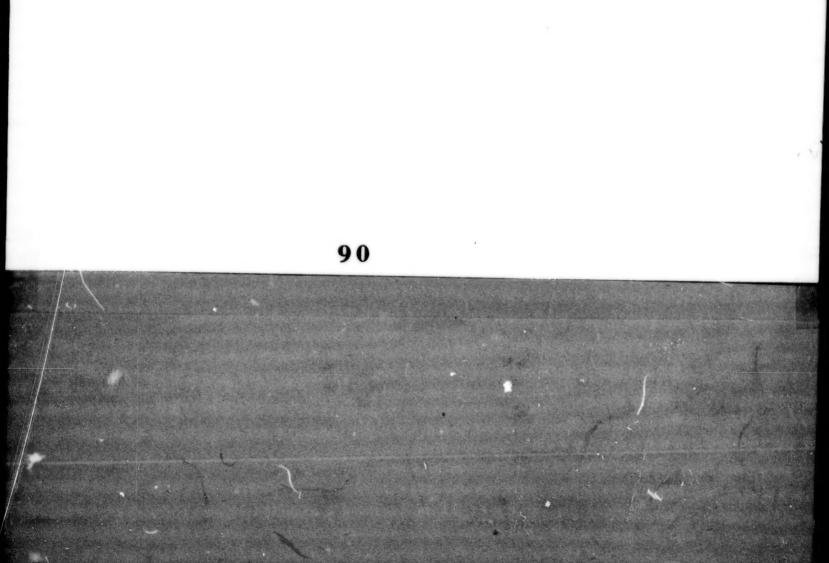
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